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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the attached periodic report covering the period from 23 August to 30 November 1991, which was submitted to him, in accordance with paragraphs 21 and 22 of Assembly resolution 46/47 A of 9 December 1991, by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.

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Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

10 January 1992

Sir,

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories has the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with paragraphs 21 and 22 of General Assembly resolution 46/47 A, a periodic report updating information contained in the twenty-third report, which it adopted and presented to you on 22 August 1991 (A/46/522). This periodic report has been prepared in order to bring to your attention, and the attention of the General Assembly, updated information on the human rights situation in the occupied territories.

The present periodic report covers the period from 23 August 1991 to 30 November 1991. It is based on written information gathered from various sources among which the Special Committee has selected relevant excerpts and summaries, which are reflected in the report.

Accept, Sir, on behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Stanley KALPAGE
Chairman of the Special Committee to
Investigate Israeli Pratices Affecting
the Human Rights of the Palestinian People
and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

His Excellency
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 46/47 A of 9 December 1991 the General Assembly

> "21. Requests the Special Committee, pending early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;
>
> "22. Also requests the Special Committee to submit regularly periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;
>
> "23. Further requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;".

2. The Special Committee continued its work under the rules of procedure contained in its first report to the Secretary-General. Mr. Stanley Kalpagé continued to be Chairman.

3. The Special Committee held the first of its series of meetings from 7 to 10 January 1992 at Geneva. At those meetings, the Special Committee reviewed its mandate consequent upon the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 46/47 A.

4. The Special Committee decided to continue its system of monitoring information on the occupied territories and, in reference to paragraph 23 of resolution 46/47 A, to pay special attention to information on the treatment of prisoners. The Special Committee examined information on developments which had occurred in the occupied territories between 23 August and 30 November 1991. It also had a number of communications addressed to it by Governments, organizations and individuals in connection with its mandate. The Special Committee took note of a letter addressed to it by the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations Office at Geneva on matters related to its report.

5. The Special Committee also decided upon the organization of its work for the year. It agreed to address itself to the Governments of Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic with a view to seeking their cooperation in the implementation of its mandate. The Special Committee also agreed to address itself to the Observer for Palestine and to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Finally, the Special Committee decided that at its next

series of meetings it would undertake hearings in the area for the purpose of recording relevant information or evidence.

6. On 7 January 1992, the Chairman of the Special Committee addressed a cable to the Secretary-General in which he conveyed the deep concern of the Special Committee about the decision to deport 12 Palestinians from the territories occupied by Israel. The Special Committee, while deploring the escalation of violence which had led to victims, requested the Secretary-General to bring its concern to the attention of the Israeli authorities about this decision, which was in violation of all relevant international legal norms and standards, in particular the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

7. On 10 January 1992, the Special Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary-General seeking his intervention in an effort to secure the cooperation of the Government of Israel.

8. On 10 January 1992, the Special Committee addressed a letter to the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office at Geneva in which it requested their cooperation and informed them of the intention of the Special Committee to conduct hearings in their respective countries.

9. Similar letters were addressed to the Observer for Palestine and to ICRC.

10. The Special Committee also examined the present report, which was adopted on 10 January 1992.

11. The geographical names as well as the terminology employed in the present report reflect the usage in the original sources and do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Special Committee or the Secretariat of the United Nations.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. General situation

1. General developments and policy statements

12. On 3 September 1991, Military Police Chief Brig.-Gen. Shalom Ben-Moshe said that responsibility for the interrogations of Arab detainees from the territories would be transferred from the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) to the General Security Service (GSS), but the interrogation facilities would remain the army's responsibility. (Jerusalem Post, 4 September 1991)

13. On 8 September 1991, it was reported that as of 1 September 1991 and for a period of six months, the civil administration would authorize the reunion of families of residents on condition that they invest in the territories.

Sources in civil administration confirmed that there was indeed a project called "family reunion for investor". According to them, the project was aimed at encouraging people to invest in the territories. So far, only isolated cases of family reunions have been approved, in exchange for financial investment. The same sources reported that the present tendency was rather to slow down family reunions. (Ha'aretz, 8 September 1991)

14. On 22 September 1991, it was reported that the Knesset finance committee - over the strong objections of the opposition parties - approved the investment of NIS 15 million ($6 million) in infrastructure development, industry and agriculture in the territories and in the Golan. An amount of NIS 15 million was approved by the committee, in principle, two months earlier, but no details were provided as to where the funds would go. According to the document currently before the committee, the money will be divided as follows: NIS 4 million ($1.6 million) for the Golan, NIS 3.9 million ($1.5 million) for the Jordan Valley, NIS 4.3 million ($1.7 million) for the West Bank, and NIS 2.9 million ($1.2 million) for the Katif Bloc area of Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 September 1991)

15. On 26 September 1991, security forces rounded up more than 460 cell members and activists, including murder suspects and 25 persons wanted for activism in Jerusalem. Arms and ammunition depots, printing shops and list of other potential recruits for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) were captured as a result. The IDF spokesman said a joint operation over a number of weeks had cracked a major "terrorist" cell of the PFLP whose activities encompassed the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The security services arrested more than 250 PFLP members in the Jerusalem and "Judea" areas (Jericho, Ramallah, Al Bireh); 43 in Samaria (Jenin, Nablus, Beit Furik); and 170 in the Gaza Strip (Gaza City, Jabalia refugee camp, Rafah, Khan Younis, Nuseirat). Several suspects are said to be senior members trained abroad. Among those captured were 10 wanted fugitives held responsible for the murder, on 7 July 1991, of Moshe Bukhris, and others who are suspected of the murder, on 28 February 1991, of Yeshiva student Elhanan Atali. Interrogations have thrown light on 20 murders and 30 other assaults of local residents, the IDF said. In the past four years of the uprising, about 2,000 active members of organizations including Hamas, Fatah and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) were arrested. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 September 1991)

16. On 13 October 1991, the High Court of Justice agreed to hear a Peace Now petition, drafted by Tel Aviv attorney Avigdor Feldman, claiming that the Government's settlement activities violated international laws recognized by Israel applying to the administered territories. According to the petition, the Government, the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization have violated the principle embodied in the 1907 Hague Convention that "an occupying state does not gain ownership over the conquered territory. Its authority is temporary until the final status of the area is determined. The sole grounds for changes in the legal, social, or economic life of the occupied territory are vital security needs or the welfare of local residents, and all such changes are to be of a temporary nature." (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1991)

17. On 19 October 1991, it was reported that there was a "new policy of conciliation" on the part of the IDF towards the Arab population in the territories - namely, easing restrictions and minimizing limitations on movement. Direct contact with the population was avoided, and, in its place, the IDF and the security services would isolate and target selected core cells of the uprising, while allowing daily life to go unhindered. New tax laws were issued and there was a plan to conduct free and democratic elections for the chambers of commerce throughout the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 20 October 1991)

18. On 11 November 1991, it was reported that according to information reported to the cabinet's weekly session, the Middle East negotiating process had led to a drop in the number of "terrorist" attacks and disturbances in the territories, including East Jerusalem. (Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1991)

19. On 18 November 1991, it was reported that within a week, and for the first time since the civil administration took over control of the city of Gaza in 1981, a municipal council would be established there. All the Palestinian organizations in the Gaza Strip, including the Hamas movement and the PLO, had agreed to set up a locally led municipal council. The "local council for provisional direction of the city of Gaza" would consist of 17 designated members, among them Doctor Mohammed Az-zah, one of the leaders of the Hamas movement in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 November 1991)

20. On 18 November 1991, it was reported that the Southern Region Commander, Matan Vilnay, said in an interview with the IDF weekly magazine Bamahane, that new undercover units would operate in the territories and that border police would replace the IDF in Rafah. (Ha'aretz, 18 November 1991)

2. Incidents linked with the uprising of the Palestinian population against the occupation

21. The following tables provide details concerning Palestinians killed between 23 August and 30 November 1991 in the occupied territories and the circumstances of their death as reported in various newspapers. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the tables:

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

(a) List of Palestinians killed by troops or Israeli civilians

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
28 Aug. 1991	Khaled Abd al-Raufi, 37	Tulkarm camp	Killed by an IDF commander after he attacked the commander with a wooden board and injured him. (H, 29 Aug. 1991)
31 Aug. 1991	Fawzia Abu Jezer, 25	Rafah	Shot dead after stabbing a soldier. (JP, 2 Sept. 1991)
1 Sept. 1991	Mohammed Riad Karadeh, 25	Ras el-Ain, Nablus	Shot by unknown persons - according to Palestinian sources, by IDF soldiers. IDF is investigating. (H, JP, 2 Sept. 1991)
8 Sept. 1991	Ahmed Kamal	Jenin	Died in hospital after being shot by soldiers and "slightly wounded" two days earlier according to military source. Was a "Black Panther" activist. (JP, 11 Sept. 1991)
9 Sept. 1991	Mohammed Abdel-Hamid Salem, 19	Jenin	Shot dead after fleeing an order to stop. (H, JP, 11 Sept. 1991)
13 Sept. 1991	Ala'a al-Utrut, 17 (or 24)	Nablus	Died at Nablus hospital after being shot by soldiers who fired at youths who dropped cement blocks and three stones at an IDF patrol. (H, JP, 15 Sept. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
14 Sept. 1991	Bourak al-Masri, 17 (or Nebir Mahmud Yasin)	Nablus	Shot through the head after stones and bars were thrown at a military post. (H, JP, 15 Sept. 1991)
23 Sept. 1991	Ali Jamal, 16	Katana	Shot dead after he and three others attacked a military patrol in neighbouring Bidu, north-west of Jerusalem. Died at the hospital. (H, 24 Sept. 1991; JP, 25 Sept. 1991)
25 Sept. 1991	Three unidentified men	East of Jenin	Were shot dead when the car's driver tried to run over soldiers after refusing their orders to stop. (H, JP, 26 Sept. 1991)
28 Sept. 1991	Rami Abd al-Latif Iktisan, 12	Sheikh Radwan, Gaza	Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 26 September 1991, when he was shot in the head by troops who opened fire at stone-throwers. The IDF was reportedly investigating the incident. (H, JP, 29 Sept. 1991)
6 Oct. 1991	Salim Bashir al-Hindi, 10	Shati' camp	Was shot in the head by soldiers after stones were thrown at the patrol. (H, JP, 7 Oct. 1991)
6 Oct. 1991	Khaled Hassan Khadurian or Khaled Riyan, 24	Balata camp	Was pointing a gun at soldiers when he was shot. (H, JP, 7 Oct. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
7 Oct. 1991	Nabil Atik, 22	Area of Jenin	Was shot by border police in Birkin, after being ordered to stop. The man was armed. (H, JP, 8 Oct. 1991)
9 Oct. 1991	Mohammed Yusef Kalub, 37 or Daud Suleiman Kalub, 27	Jabalia camp	Was mistakenly shot by soldiers on 8 October 1991 and died at the hospital. (H, JP, 9 Oct. 1991)
29 Oct. 1991	Unidentified	Hebron	Killed by troops who opened fire at two masked youths who disobeyed an order to halt. (H, 30 Oct. 1991)
30 Oct. 1991	Suffian Nasser a-Din, 20	Hebron	Killed by troops during a clash. (JP, 31 Oct. 1991)
31 Oct. 1991	Unidentified, aged 17	Awarta	Killed by troops during a clash with stone-throwing youths. (H, 1 Nov. 1991)
5 Nov. 1991	Mu'adi Abu Hassan, 22	Araba	Was shot after he had threatened soldiers with a gun. (H, JP, 6 Nov. 1991)
14 Nov. 1991	Bassem Fathi Shaaban, 24	Jenin	Was shot by border policemen after he pulled out a pistol in a Jenin market. (H, JP, 15 Nov. 1991)
15 Nov. 1991	Mussa Razi Abu Iyad, 20	Old City of Jerusalem	Was painting slogans when he was ordered to halt. He was shot during his flight. (JP, 20 Nov. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
19 Nov. 1991	Sheikh Radi Bustani, 65	Nablus	Died at the hospital of injuries sustained on 15 November 1991, when he was mistakenly shot outside a mosque. (JP, 20 Nov. 1991)

(b) List of other Palestinians killed as a result of the occupation

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
29 Aug. 1991	Saleh Nasser Muhammad Mafarjeh, 32	Beit Likiya, near Ramallah	Killed by masked men after being abducted on 11 August 1991 and severely beaten. (H, JP, 30 Aug. 1991)
31 Aug. 1991	Osama Raji (or Al-Razi), 31 Munir Raji (or Al-Razi)	Found in Rimal, suburb of Gaza	The bodies were found with arms tied behind their backs and shot wounds in the head. Both were said to have a history of drug-dealing and drug-dependence. (H, JP, 1 and 2 Sept. 1991)
3 Sept. 1991	Nidal Abu-Geruf, 25	Silet Al-Khertya, Jenin	He had marks of torture on his body. (H, 4 Sept. 1991)
5 Sept. 1991	Unidentified	Khan Younis	A body, with marks of violence, was found. (H, 6 Sept. 1991)
6 Sept. 1991	Hassan Abdel Aziz, 49	Nuseirat camp	Found in a jute sack in a field, north of Maghazi camp. He had been strangled. (H, JP, 8 Sept. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
7 Sept. 1991	Ali Younis Abu Al-Khair, 19	Khan Younis	Stabbed to death after being abducted by four masked men. He died at the hospital. (H, JP, 8 Sept. 1991)
7 Sept. 1991	Unidentified, 25		His body, with marks of violence, was found in the West Bank. (H, 8 Sept. 1991)
7 or 8 Sept. 1991	Unidentified, 35	Hawara	According to Arab sources, the body of a resident was found in Hawara. Killed in unclear circumstances. (H, 8 Sept. 1991)
7 or 8 Sept. 1991	Fatma Kurd, 42	Nuseirat camp	Was found shot in a Nuseirat school. The Islamic Resistance Movement claimed responsibility for her murder. (H, JP, 11 Sept. 1991)
7 or 8 Sept. 1991	Omar Hassan Duzan, 32	Jenin	Shot apparently "by mistake" when he intervened in an argument among Black Panther vigilantes. (JP, 11 Sept. 1991)
9 Sept. 1991	Unidentified, 25-30		The half-naked body of a stabbed woman was found in Rafah. (H, JP, 11 Sept. 1991)
9 Sept. 1991	Unidentified, 30-40		The body of a man, with marks of violence and stabbing, was found in Rafah. (JP, 11 Sept. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
10 Sept. 1991	Mussa Halil Ouka, 55	Irtas	Shot dead by unidentified gunmen, suspected of involvement in land deals with Israelis. (H, JP, 11 Sept. 1991)
10 Sept. 1991	Mohammed Suleiman Abu Khatab, 40	Khan Younis	Found stabbed to death after being abducted by masked men next to his house. (H, JP, 11 Sept. 1991)
10 Sept. 1991	Unidentified	Nuseirat	The body, bearing marks of violence, was brought to the hospital. (H, 11 Sept. 1991)
11 Sept. 1991	Samir Ahmed Abu Shanab, 30	Deir el-Balah	The body was found with hands tied behind the back. He was strangled with a rope. He had been threatened several times this year by masked men. (H, JP, 12 Sept. 1991)
12 Sept. 1991	Unidentified	Deir el-Balah	The body was found bearing marks of violence. (H, 13 Sept. 1991)
16 Sept. 1991	Shifa al-Makusi, 16	Bethlehem	Strangled by an adult cellmate. (H, 17 Sept. 1991; H, JP, 19 Sept. 1991)
17 Sept. 1991	Name not reported	Garara, Gaza Strip	The head of the Council of Garara was strangled after being abducted by masked men a few days earlier. (H, JP, 19 Sept. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
18 Sept. 1991	Hassan Islah, 35	Hajjah, west of Nablus	Shot dead by Arab gunmen in his village. (H, JP, 19 Sept. 1991)
18 Sept. 1991	Unidentified, 24		Man's body found in the West Bank. (H, 19 Sept. 1991)
19 Sept. 1991	Mohammed Salah A-Rout, 55	Balata, Nablus	Was stabbed to death in a Nablus garage. (H, JP, 20 Sept. 1991)
19 Sept. 1991	Naama Judah, 32	Gaza	Was found shot dead in Deir el-Balah. (JP, 20 Sept. 1991)
19 Sept. 1991	Mustafa Barbout, 28	Gaza	Left in the main square of Khan Younis with a bullet in his head. (H, JP, 20 Sept. 1991)
20 Sept. 1991	Unidentified	Shabura camp, Gaza Strip	The body of a young man was found. (H, 22 Sept. 1991)
20 Sept. 1991	Mahmoud Rizek, 28 (or Siad Khemoud)	Khan Younis	Was found stabbed to death in Rafah. Marks of violence on his body. (H, JP, 22 Sept. 1991)
21 Sept. 1991	Mahmoud al-Hal	Nablus	Shot during a clash between Fatah supporters and Hamas fundamentalists. (H, JP, 22 Sept. 1991)
23 Sept. 1991	Khiri Said, 40		Was found in Khan Younis. He was severely tortured. (H, 24 Sept. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
24 Sept. 1991	Ahmed Sabah Judeh	Shati' camp	Died at Sheba hospital, seven days after being stabbed in an attack at the camp. Three days later, unidentified men burst into Shifa hospital, Gaza, and stabbed him again. (JP, 25 Sept. 1991)
24 Sept. 1991	Abed Salam Yakoubi, 27 (or Abud Islam Mahmud)	Gaza	Was found stabbed and axed to death on a Gaza street. His arms and legs had been tied and his head covered with a sack. (H, JP, 25 Sept. 1991)
24 Sept. 1991	Mahmud Hassan Issa, 47	Bureij camp	Was found in a sack on the beach near Nuseirat camp. He was kidnapped and beaten to death. (H, JP, 25 Sept. 1991)
15 Oct. 1991	Jamil Hassun, 32	Daliat el-Carmel	Was shot dead while collecting workers from the Jenin area. (H, JP, 16 Oct. 1991)
21 Oct. 1991	Name not reported, 26	Bethlehem	Was killed when a bomb he apparently planned to place in a nearby bus stop in Givat Hamivtar exploded in his hands. (H, JP, 22 Oct. 1991)
13 Nov. 1991	Fahd Abed el-Rahim Tapash, 11	Gaza	Was killed when the pipe bomb he was planting blew up in his hand. (H, JP, 14 Nov. 1991)
13 Nov. 1991	Aysha Abu Shawish or Abu Shawisha, 40	Khan Younis	The Gaza Strip's head nurse was axed by masked men in her home. (H, 14 Nov. 1991; JP, 15 Nov. 1991)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
13 Nov. 1991	Mahmud Salha, 46	Deir el-Balah	Was killed by Black Panther masked men. (H, 14 Nov. 1991)
14 Nov. 1991	Mohammed Mahmud Daloul, 22	Gaza City	Was stabbed and killed by three masked men. The motive of the killing was not clear. (JP, 15 Nov. 1991)
14 Nov. 1991	Name not reported, 24	Zeitan (Gaza Strip)	Was stabbed to death by four masked men. (JP, 15 Nov. 1991)
14 Nov. 1991	Jamal al-Sheikh Ali, 33	Deir el-Balah	Was shot in the head by masked men. (H, JP, 17 Nov. 1991)
18 Nov. 1991	Mohammed Ahmed Sukkar, 15	Hirbet Asala near Kalkilia	Was shot in a riot. The circumstances of the killing were unclear. (H, JP, 19 Nov. 1991)
20 Nov. 1991	Name not reported	Rafah	Suspected of being blown apart several days earlier while preparing an explosive charge. (H, JP, 21 Nov. 1991)
27 Nov. 1991	Fathiya Jamil Atwa, 35	Shati' camp, Gaza	Axed to death by masked assailants. (JP, 28 Nov. 1991)

(c) Other incidents linked with the uprising

22. Seven people were injured in incidents over the weekend of 23 and 24 August 1991. In Beita, near Nablus, a 17-year-old youth was shot and injured in the chest after youths threw stones at an IDF post. In Surif, near Hebron, Ali Ghanaim, 22, was shot and slightly injured after troops shot at stone throwers. In Shabura camp, near Rafah, a grenade was thrown at an IDF observation post. The device failed to explode. Several suspects were arrested. In Khan Younis, a home-made bomb went off near an IDF patrol. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, 25 August 1991)

23. On 25 August 1991, in clashes in Khan Younis and Gaza, three people were injured. Masked men fired shots at the former Mayor of Jenin, Shibab Sanuri, but failed to hit him. The area of the incident was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 August 1991)

24. On 26 August 1991, in clashes in Gaza, two people were injured including Muhammad Bazazu, 14, from Shati'. A home-made bomb went off near an IDF observation post. In Jenin, Mamun Mustafa Nasra, 24, was shot and injured after he was spotted by troops and tried to flee. In Bethlehem there were violent clashes between Hamas members and local Christians. Petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols in Rafah and Khan Younis. No one was hurt. Two residents of Sheikh Radwan were attacked by Hamas members and were injured after being accused of selling Israeli goods. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 August 1991)

25. On 27 August 1991, in Nablus, a bomb exploded on the roof of a building where the army has an observation post. No one was hurt. Troops captured Khaled Tambur, 21, who had been wanted for three years as a central activist of the Fatah's Revolutionary Security Force in Nablus. An explosive charge was thrown at a border police patrol in Khan Younis. No one was hurt, and several suspects were arrested. Troops shot and injured a masked man who resisted arrest in the Gaza Strip. In Nuseirat camp, troops caught a masked man while he was posting a poster on the wall. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 August 1991)

26. On 28 August 1991, petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols in Jenin and Hebron, and shots were fired at an IDF post in Kabatiya. No one was hurt in these incidents. Troops caught Muhammad Shanbi, 24, described as a wanted man, in the village of Burka. He tried to escape but was shot and injured. In a small number of incidents in the Gaza Strip two people were injured. (Ha'aretz, 29 August 1991)

27. On 29 August 1991, several shots were fired at an IDF patrol in Kabatiya. No one was hurt. A home-made bomb was thrown at a military car near Khan Younis. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, 30 August 1991)

28. On 30 and 31 August 1991, four youths from Nassariya village near Nablus were killed in the explosion of a mortar shell. They were named as Faisal Abu Hamidan, 26, Mazuz Balawna, 29, Khaled Ramdin, 27, and

Naim Bahawna, 22. Several petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols in Ramallah, Jenin, Gaza and East Jerusalem. No one was hurt in the attacks. Shots were fired at an IDF patrol in Kabatiya. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 September 1991)

29. On 1 September 1991, a Gaza resident was shot and severely injured after attempting to attack an IDF soldier. IDF is investigating the death of a Nablus resident (see list). Palestinian sources reported that four were injured in clashes with IDF in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 2 September 1991)

30. On 2 September 1991, Palestinian sources reported that in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip four residents were injured in clashes with the IDF. In Khan Younis camp, stones and petrol bombs were thrown at IDF soldiers. In the West Bank, stones were thrown at military vehicles. No one was hurt. (Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1991; Ha'aretz, 3 September 1991)

31. On 3 September 1991, two soldiers were slightly injured in Nablus when an object thrown at them exploded. The IDF sealed off the area for searches and people were arrested. The IDF carried out some preventive arrests in the territories in order to avoid any attempt of attacks during the Jewish New Year holidays. According to military sources, certain areas would be placed under curfew, and the residents' entrance into Israel would be prohibited during the holiday. The security forces and the police investigated the case of Resan Al-Khetib, who was suspected of activities against the State's security. The body of a dead man was found near Jenin (see list). In Deir el-Balah, Gaza Strip, a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF patrol but no one was hurt, and two Arab residents were injured in clashes with the IDF. (Ha'aretz, 4 September 1991)

32. On 4 September 1991, according to Arab sources, three residents were injured in clashes with the IDF in Jabalia, Khan Younis and Shati' camp, and two in Tulkarm. A Ramallah resident was arrested in East Jerusalem with a knife. Members of two cells, who carried out activities in the Gaza Strip, were arrested later by border policemen. One hundred and thirty residents of the territories were arrested along the Green Line while they were attempting to cross the Line without workpermits. It was reported that the security forces, in cooperation with the police and the IDF, arrested on 2 September 1991 a Ramallah resident (24) suspected of stabbing three Israelis on 24 August 1991. (Ha'aretz, 5 September 1991)

33. On 5 September 1991, according to Palestinian sources, four were injured in the Gaza Strip (Jabalia 2, Khan Younis 1, Gaza 1). The IDF reported that a Gaza resident was shot after he failed to obey orders to halt. IDF is checking out the incident's circumstances. The body of a Khan Younis resident was found (see list). In the Gaza Strip, stones were thrown at IDF patrols. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, 6 September 1991)

34. Two persons were killed over the weekend of 6 and 7 September 1991 in the Gaza Strip (see list). In Al-Mughayir, east of Jenin, Ahmed Kamal (35) from Kabatiya, suspected of belonging to a Fatah cell involved in several killings,

was slightly wounded during his arrest. Temini Al-Nuseyri Abd Al Munim (40), resident of Akeb village near Jerusalem, was severely injured when he was shot by unidentified men in his car in a parking lot close to Jaffa Gate, East Jerusalem. Four petrol bombs were thrown at the house of Housing Minister, Ariel Sharon, in the old city of Jerusalem. They did not cause any damage or injuries. Palestinian sources reported that four residents were injured in clashes with the IDF in the Gaza Strip, and one in the West Bank. Two unidentified bodies were found in the West Bank (see list). Cells of alleged terrorists were uncovered in many places, and two IDF soldiers were slightly injured in Nablus during one of the operations. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 September 1991)

35. The murder of several persons was reported over the New Year's day holiday (8, 9 and 10 September 1991) (see list). The towns of Jenin and Kabatiya were placed under curfew after incidents in which two men, at least one connected with the "Black Panther", were fatally shot by soldiers (see list). In Jenin, a Palestinian woman, aged 18, from Jalbun, tried to stab a soldier and was moderately injured. Stones were thrown at an Arab-Israeli owned car in Kalkilya and an Arab-Israeli female passenger was injured. A general strike was observed on 9 September 1991 in the Gaza Strip. The IDF spokesman of the Southern Region Command said that Gaza was not placed under curfew during the holiday. A device was thrown at a security forces patrol in Rafah but did not cause any damage or injuries. An IDF soldier was slightly injured by a stone in Gaza. In Nuseirat camp, troops were attacked by stone-throwers; no one was hurt. Palestinian sources reported that seven Gaza Strip residents were injured during the holiday and that many incidents, such as stone-throwing, occurred. A grenade was thrown at a border police patrol in Yatta village, south of Hebron. The grenade exploded and damaged one of the jeeps. The area was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 September 1991)

36. On 11 September 1991, incidents occurred mostly in the Gaza Strip towns and refugees camps. According to Palestinian sources, three residents were injured (Jabalia, 1; Khan Younis, 2). One Deir el-Balah resident was murdered (see list). An Israli car was set on fire in Issawiya, north Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1991)

37. On 12 September 1991, in Nablus the police dispersed a demonstration by dozens of women in sympathy with prisoners who have been on a hunger strike for the past eight days. It was also reported that six firebombs were thrown at an IDF patrol in Hebron at night. They exploded in the street without damage. The body of another Deir el-Balah resident was found (see list). According to Palestinian sources, three were injured in Khan Younis and Jabalia, and stone-throwing incidents occurred in Gaza. A clash occurred in Idna village, near Hebron, between the IDF and stone-throwers. A resident was slightly injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 September 1991)

38. Two Nablus youths died over the weekend of 13 and 14 September 1991 after being shot during stone-throwing incidents (see list). A general strike was called for 14 and 15 September 1991, and many people demonstrated shouting

slogans and burning tyres. In Ramallah, four petrol bombs were thrown (one at an IDF patrol, three at a police building). No casualties or damage were reported. The IDF sealed off the area. One private car was set on fire in East Jerusalem and totally burned out. Four petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols in the Gaza Strip but caused no injuries or damage. Palestinian sources reported that four residents were injured during clashes with the IDF at the end of the week (Gaza, 3; Khan Younis, 1). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 September 1991)

39. On 15 September 1991, an Israeli soldier, Sgt. Yoram Cohen, was killed when the military vehicle in which he was riding came under automatic weapons fire near Jenin. Cohen is the eleventh IDF fatality since the uprising broke out in December 1987 and the first since March 1991. A 7:30 p.m. to 3 a.m. curfew was imposed on the Jenin area, and a full curfew on several villages, as security forces searched for Cohen's attackers. Petrol bombs were thrown at various places: Jenin, Ramallah (where the IDF sealed off the centre) and Gaza City. No important damage was reported. The IDF spokesman said that three residents were slightly injured by plastic bullets in Seris village, near Jenin. Isolated incidents occurred in the Gaza Strip, and, according to Palestinian sources, four residents were injured (Khan Younis, 2; Jabalia, 2). A Maaleh Ephraim settler woman was injured in the head after she was stoned in her car by a masked man in Ein-Sultan, near Jericho. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 September 1991)

40. On 16 September 1991, a 20-year-old nurse from Abu Dis was arrested by border policemen in a bus in East Jerusalem while carrying a knife and leaflets of the unified leadership of the uprising. In her interrogation later at the Jerusalem police, she admitted to have intended "to kill Jews to take revenge on 'Temple Mount' and Rishon Lezion events" (in which a large number of Arabs were killed). Light clashes with the IDF were reported in the territories. In the Gaza Strip a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF patrol; no one was hurt and no damage was reported. According to Palestinian sources, two were injured by IDF shots in Gaza City and two others in Jabalia. In the West Bank, stone-throwing incidents were reported, especially at IDF patrols. In Beersheba, two Israelis were injured by the explosion of a device in the Jewish market. The police carried out investigations and arrested a Hebron resident. (Ha'aretz, 17 and 19 September 1991; Jerusalem Post, 19 September 1991)

41. On 17 and 18 September 1991, three men were found dead (see list) and three Palestinians were reported wounded in incidents: a youth suffered moderate wounds after stones were thrown at a military post in Nablus and soldiers fired back; a 15-year-old from Jenin was shot in the leg; and a 19-year-old in Nablus was shot in the back. The latter two were slightly wounded, and the IDF is investigating. Local people reported a gun fight between soldiers and Palestinians near Ras el-Ain. Nobody was reported wounded in the fighting. Over Yom Kippour, few incidents were reported in the Gaza Strip. Two soldiers were wounded in the shooting of IDF soldiers. According to Palestinian sources, four people were injured (Khan Younis, 2; Jabalia, 2). A Shati' camp resident was attacked by masked men and

transferred in serious condition to hospital. Petrol bombs were thrown in Nablus and Tulkarm at an IDF post and at an IDF patrol. No casualties or damage were reported. In East Jerusalem three cars were set on fire and in north Jerusalem, in the Kalandia area, the house of a retired policeman was attacked by men with bars and knives. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 September 1991)

42. On 19 September 1991, a man was stabbed in Nablus, following which the IDF sealed off the area. The bodies of two others were found in Gaza (see list). Two youths were reported shot in the abdomen with live bullets after two incidents during which stones were thrown. An explosive charge blew up in the centre of Ramallah, but did not cause any injuries or damage. A female tourist bus passenger was slightly injured by an empty bottle thrown at the autobus in East Jerusalem. A border policeman was also slightly wounded in Telanin Beach in Gaza. According to Palestinian sources, two Gaza residents were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 September 1991)

43. On 20 and 21 September 1991, one man was shot dead and three or four others wounded in an outbreak of violence between Fatah supporters and Hamas fundamentalists in Salfit, south of Nablus (see list). The village was placed under curfew. Two bodies were found (see list). A petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF post in Gaza. It exploded but did not cause any injuries or damage. Three soldiers were slightly injured by stone-throwing when they dispersed demonstrations in the Nasser neighbourhood, in Gaza. A private bus transporting 10 soldiers was stoned when it arrived at the city centre of Nablus. Masked men attacked a border police force in the area of Jabel Mukaber village, south-east of Jerusalem. One of the soldiers was slightly wounded in the hand. Soldiers fired back with plastic bullets and tear-gas. An Israeli car was set on fire at the gas station of Sheikh-Jarrah, East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 September 1991)

44. On 22, 23 and 24 September 1991, three persons were killed in Gaza and a fourth died from wounds after being stabbed in his hospital bed (see list). In incidents over the holidays, one Katara resident was shot dead after he and three others attacked a military patrol in neighbouring Bidu, north-west of Jerusalem (see list). A second man, Haman Hamid Hanan, 18, was hospitalized in serious condition, military sources said. The sources said soldiers opened fire according to regulations governing the apprehension of suspects after the attackers smashed the windshield of their vehicle with an axe. Three border policemen escaped injury in East Jerusalem when a hand grenade thrown in their direction failed to explode. Also in East Jerusalem, two female tourists were slighty injured when their car was stoned near the Ras el-Amud neighbourhood. A general strike was observed on 23 September 1991 in the territories to protest against settlements and against the mobile homes which were parked at the central bus station of Hebron. In the Gaza Strip, a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF post in Khan Younis but did not cause any damage, and an IDF soldier was injured by broken glass when the vehicle in which he was riding was stoned. Palestinian sources reported that four Gaza residents were injured by soldiers' shots (Jabalia, 3; Khan Younis, 1) but the IDF spokesman in the Southern Region said nothing concerning these injured people had been

communicated to him. In the West Bank, two petrol bombs were thrown (Tulkarm and Jenin), but no casualties or damage were reported. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 September 1991)

45. On 25 September 1991, Kabatiya and Messiliah villages were placed under curfew following an incident in which three occupants of a car were shot dead when the car's driver tried to run over soldiers (see list). Palestinian sources reported that incidents occurred in the Gaza Strip during which four residents were injured, and that stones were thrown at soldiers in Jabalia camp. Unofficial military sources announced that Nablus was also placed under curfew and that incidents occurred in the West Bank. A young woman from Gaza was caught the previous week while she was trying to pass on messages from Hamas to detainees in Ashkelon jail. Her detention was extended for 8 more days. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 September 1991)

46. On 26 September 1991, a Gaza Strip boy (12) was seriously injured by IDF soldiers' shots during an operation against stone-throwers. The IDF is checking the circumstances of the incident. A Khan Younis woman resident (21) slightly injured a border policeman when she attacked him with a knife. Palestinian sources in the Gaza Strip reported that four residents were injured by IDF shots during clashes. Most of these disturbances occurred in the refugee camps of Khan Younis and Shati'. Incidents were also reported in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 27 September 1991)

47. Only a small number of stone-throwing incidents were reported over the weekend of 27 and 28 September 1991. In the Gaza Strip, three persons were shot and injured by troops. In Nablus a sprinkle-grenade was thrown at an IDF patrol. It exploded but no one was hurt. In Si'ir, south of Jenin, two youths were shot and injured by rubber bullets after troops had been stoned. A soldier was slightly injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 September 1991)

48. On 30 September 1991, in Sheikh Radwan, Gaza, two persons were shot and injured by troops. A third person was injured in Jabalia. Four petrol bombs were thrown at an Israeli vehicle near Issawiya. Tear-gas was thrown at an Israeli car in East Jerusalem. The devices exploded but no damage or injuries were reported. Several stone-throwing incidents were reported in East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, 1 October 1991)

49. On 1 October 1991, a home-made bomb exploded near Bureij refugee camp, in the Gaza Strip, but failed to cause injuries or damage. In Jenin, two petrol bombs were thrown at a post office but did not cause any damage. According to Palestinian sources, four residents from Khan Younis, Bureij and Ramallah were injured during clashes with IDF troops. Two stone-throwing incidents occurred: one in Hebron, during which a 9-year-old tourist passenger was slightly injured in the head after the car in which he was riding was stoned; and the second one, north of Jericho, when a woman driver lost control of her car after being stoned. The woman was also slightly wounded. (Ha'aretz, 2 October 1991)

50. On 2 October 1991, a woman was killed and another slightly injured in a stabbing attack just inside Damascus Gate in Jerusalem's Old City. Both the victims were German tourists. A Gaza Strip masked youth was moderately injured by IDF soldiers after attempting to attack a patrol. The IDF spokesman for the Central Region said that the IDF opened fire only after the assault. Palestinian sources reported that three residents of Shati' refugee camp were injured by IDF shots in the Gaza Strip and that one West Bank resident was wounded during clashes. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 October 1991)

51. On 3 October 1991, a military patrol in Jenin shot and wounded Samir Abu Kandil (20) when he fled after being ordered to halt. Another man was slightly injured by IDF shots, also in Jenin, earlier in the day after having thrown a firebomb and preparing to throw another. A third man was shot and wounded in the leg by two border policemen near Tulkarm after he stabbed them with a short dagger. According to Palestinian sources three persons were wounded in the territories (Gaza, 2; Jenin, 1). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 October 1991)

52. On 4 and 5 October 1991, a Bani Suheila resident, in the Gaza Strip, was slightly injured when IDF soldiers patrolling the area fired back at him after he shot at the patrol. No soldiers were wounded. A general strike was observed in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian sources reported that five residents were injured during clashes with the IDF (Khan Younis, 2; Gaza City, 2; Ramallah, 1) but an IDF spokesman for the Southern and Central Region said that no injured residents were reported in the territories. Stone-throwing incidents occurred in refugee camps of the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 6 October 1991)

53. On 6 October 1991, soldiers shot dead a boy in Shati' refugee camp while firing at stone-throwers and killed a man, wanted for over a year, in the Balata refugee camp when he pointed a gun at them (see list). The man's death set off a stone-throwing attack on soldiers by camp residents, and soldiers opened fire, wounding four residents. Serious clashes occurred in Jabalia refugee camp, during which four or five residents were injured, and incidents were reported in Rafah, Khan Younis and Gaza City. Stones were thrown at IDF soldiers in Ramallah and in the nearby villages of Jenin. A Kokhav Yair resident, Gita Sachs (41) was attacked by an Arab while working in her garden and was slightly injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 October 1991)

54. On 7 October 1991, Jerusalem was closed (from the morning until 9 October) to Arabs from the territories, as a wave of fire-bombings in the capital signalled an increase of violence in anticipation of the first anniversary of the Temple Mount riot, in which 17 Palestinians were killed. Six fire-bombs were thrown at military and civilian vehicles in northern Jerusalem and four at the Ateret Hacohanim yeshiva in the workers quarter of the Old City. One wanted man was killed (see list) in Birkin near Jenin and another wounded in Jenin refugee camp, in separate incidents, when IDF troops shot the two fugitives who tried to escape after being ordered to halt. A curfew was imposed on Birkin to prevent disturbances. Military sources said

that soldiers opened fire after stones were thrown in the Casbah, wounding one man moderately, and reported that a man carrying a "suspicious object" was shot and slightly injured after he tried to flee. According to Palestinian sources, three residents were injured in the Gaza Strip (Gaza, 2; Jabalia camp, 1), but the IDF spokesman for the Southern region denied that anybody was injured in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 October 1991)

55. On 8 October 1991, soldiers in the Jabalia refugee camp mistakenly shot and critically injured Mohammed Yusef Kalub (37), who was driving to work. According to an eyewitness, at 6:30 in the morning, dozens of people climbed onto the roof of a mosque adjacent to the military base below. Hundreds of camp residents then confronted soldiers on the ground but troops only fired tear-gas and stun grenades at the crowd. Military sources said they had no record of the incident but that there was a general strike in memory of the Temple Mount riot in the territories, and IDF troops were reinforced in order to prevent incidents. Schools were mostly opened, but buses were not operating. In north of Jerusalem a youth was shot and wounded after attacking a military patrol with an axe. In Hebron, a masked man was moderately wounded by IDF shots after being spotted setting fire to tyres. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1991)

56. On 9 October 1991, the Jabalia camp resident who was mistakenly shot on 8 October 1991 died at the Tel-Hashomer hospital (see list). Official military sources reported that an autobus transporting soldiers was stoned in Bethlehem and four soldiers were slightly injured by pieces of broken glass. Palestinian sources reported that residents were injured in Jabalia, Shati' and Gaza City, but official military sources said that no incidents were recorded in the Gaza Strip, beside the curfew in Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood and in Shati' camp. Incidents were reported in the West Bank, including the throwing of two explosive charges at the military administration in Jenin, but no injuries or damages were caused. A general strike was observed in the territories in connection with the forty-seventh month since the beginning of the uprising. (Ha'aretz, 10 October 1991)

57. On 10 October 1991, Suna Dweikat, a school girl, aged 17, attempted to stab a soldier in the Balata neighbourhood of Nablus, but the soldier avoided injury. In nearby Balata refugee camp, a masked man who attended a march in memory of Khaled Khadurian, killed on 6 October 1991, was shot and seriously injured. Another woman was also wounded in the shooting. A curfew was reimposed immediately after the incident. It was reported that the cell responsible for the killing of soldier Yoram Cohen on 14 September 1991 had been dismantled on 25 September 1991, when three unidentified men were killed during a joint IDF and General Security Service (GSS) operation south of Jenin, and the head of the cell, Ahmed Ali Kamal, was arrested. Palestinian sources reported that four residents were injured during clashes with IDF troops (Gaza City, Shati' refugee camp) and a petrol bomb was thrown at a border police patrol in Bureij camp without causing any injuries or damage. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 October 1991)

58. On 11 and 12 October 1991, 2 soldiers were killed (Schmuel Michaeli, 21, and Aharon Kalzoni-Agmon, 36) and 11 injured as a 25-year-old Arab from Kibya village near Ramallah crashed a stolen van into a crowded hitchhiking post at the Tel Hashomer junction. Soldiers arrested two Israeli gasoline truck security guards after they responded to stone-throwers by firing in the air, overturning vegetable stands and smashing local cars in the centre of Nablus. Incidents were reported over the weekend in the territories. One IDF soldier was slightly injured by stones in the Gaza Strip, and, according to Palestinian sources, five residents were wounded during clashes with the army. In Tubas, north of Nablus, a 17-year-old girl tried to stab a soldier. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 October 1991)

59. On 13 October 1991, isolated incidents were reported between residents and IDF soldiers in the territories. The IDF arrested eight masked men in the Gaza Strip and two residents were injured in Shati' refugee camp during clashes. (Ha'aretz, 14 October 1991)

60. On 14 October 1991, the village of Tamun, near Jenin, was placed under curfew following the incident during which two soldiers who got lost were attacked by village residents with stones, bars and axes. They left their car and joined a military force that was on the spot. According to Palestinian sources, two residents of Jabalia refugee camp were injured during clashes. Dozens of stone-throwing incidents were reported in the territories, mostly in Ramallah, Tubas and Jenin. A Jerusalem resident was slightly injured by a stone thrown at her car in Ramallah. (Ha'aretz, 15 October 1991)

61. On 15 October 1991, the village of Zububa, north of Jenin, was placed under curfew following the shooting of a Druze building contractor from Daliat al-Carmel (see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 October 1991)

62. On 16 October 1991, a general strike called by Hamas for the day of the trial of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, was observed throughout the territories. Palestinian sources reported scattered clashes between troops and demonstrators and that five residents were injured in the Gaza Strip. According to military sources troops shot and wounded a 19-year-old man during a clash in Gaza. A petrol bomb was thrown at a vehicle carrying workers going to Israel but did not cause any injuries or damage. A young Arab tried to stab a Kiryat Arba resident in the Hebron market. The female victim was slightly wounded. In East Jerusalem, a tourist was slightly injured by an empty bottle thrown at his car. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 October 1991)

63. On 17 October 1991, a soldier and a Swedish tourist were slightly injured by stones thrown at them, in separate incidents. According to Palestinian sources, three were injured during clashes with IDF troops (Jabalia, 2; Khan Younis, 1). A general strike was observed in the refugee camps of the Gaza Strip and partially observed in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 20 October 1991)

64. During the week before 18 and 19 October 1991, dozens of activists of Hamas movement were reportedly arrested by security forces. Isolated

incidents occurred over the weekend in the territories. Three residents were injured in the Gaza Strip (Jabalia, 1; Gaza City, 2), and stone-throwing incidents were reported in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 20 October 1991)

65. On 20 October 1991, a border policeman shot in the leg a Bethlehem woman, Hamisa Mahana (26) outside Jerusalem's Old City after she stabbed him in the arm. Two persons were slightly injured when their tour bus was stoned in East Jerusalem and an IDF soldier was also injured by a stone thrown at his parked car in the Rafah area in the Gaza Strip. According to Palestinian sources, three were injured during clashes with the IDF in the Gaza Strip (Jabalia, 1; Khan Younis, 1; Gaza City, 1), but official military sources said that they had no record of the incidents. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 October 1991)

66. On 21 October 1991, a Bethlehem man was killed in Jerusalem by his own bomb (see list). A Khan Younis resident, Oteh Masiha, was lightly wounded by IDF gunfire. He was carrying an axe and a knife and refused to halt. A woman from the settlement of Beitar and her son were slightly injured when their car was stoned near Bethlehem. An Israeli car was stoned south of Jerusalem and the passenger was hit in the eyes by pieces of broken glass. Three petrol bombs were thrown at Israeli vehicles in Beit Sahur road, but they did not cause any injuries or damage. Palestinian sources reported that two residents were injured in the Gaza Strip (Khan Younis, Jabalia), and isolated stone-throwing incidents occurred in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 October 1991)

67. On 22 October 1991, a postal worker (in East Jerusalem), a truck driver (in Kalkilya) and a soldier (in Rafah) were lightly injured by stones or empty bottles thrown at them. According to Palestinian sources, stone-throwing incidents also occurred in refugee camps, and two residents (Khan Younis, Jabalia) were injured during clashes with the IDF. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 October 1991)

68. On 23 October 1991, Palestinian sources reported that four residents were injured by IDF shooting during clashes in the Gaza Strip (Gaza, 2; Jabalia, 1; Khan Younis, 1), but official army sources said there were no reports of incidents beside the business strike that was observed in East Jerusalem and in the West Bank by residents opposed to Palestinian participation in the peace conference. The strike was partially observed in the Gaza Strip. A small group of women and children held a demonstration in front of the East Jerusalem home of Faisal Husseini, in order to protest against the Palestinian delegation going to Madrid (see also paras. 74-76, 78 and 86 below). Six petrol bombs were thrown at Israeli vehicles and buses in Hebron but there were no reports of injuries or damage. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 October 1991)

69. On 24 October 1991, according to official military sources, five Rafah residents were injured while the IDF was scattering demonstrators, but Palestinian sources reported that seven people were wounded and that clashes occurred in Jabalia and Khan Younis refugee camp. Two petrol bombs were

thrown in Nasser neighbourhood in Gaza without causing any injuries. Stone-throwing incidents were reported in Nablus and Ramallah at IDF vehicles. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 October 1991)

70. On 25 and 26 October 1991, a soldier was slightly injured when a hand-grenade was thrown at a patrol in Nablus. Earlier, a grenade had been thrown at the police station but injured no one and caused no damage. Two petrol bombs were thrown at the home of the Housing Minister, Ariel Sharon, in East Jerusalem and a third one in East Talpiot, Jerusalem. None of them caused damage. Palestinian sources reported that three were injured by IDF shooting in the territories over the weekend. Most of the incidents occurred in the Gaza Strip and in Jabalia refugee camps but official military sources said there were no reports of injured people in the hospitals. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 October 1991)

71. On 27 October 1991, an IDF soldier, Sgt. Ofer Sharabi (20) was seriously injured in Nablus after he was hit by cement blocks thrown from a casbah roof. Following that, an Arab was shot on the roof by an IDF observation team and slightly injured in the leg. A preliminary investigation was conducted on the scene and the area was placed under curfew. Palestinian sources reported that two residents were injured in the Gaza Strip by IDF shooting and that stone-throwing incidents occurred in refugee camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1991)

72. On 28 October 1991, two Israelis, Rachel Bruck (35) and Yatzhak Rofeh (40) were killed and six others wounded when gunmen opened fire on a bus near the Tapuah junction, between Ramallah and Nablus. A curfew was imposed on all the villages in the area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 October 1991)

73. On 29 October 1991, several petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols in Ramallah and Bidu and at a bus going to the settlement of Emanuel. No one was hurt. The IDF set up a permanent post near the Tapuah junction, the site of the attack two days earlier, in which a bus driver and a woman settler were killed and five children were injured. It was reported that George Habash's PFLP claimed responsibility for the attack. (Ha'aretz, 30 October 1991)

74. On 30 October 1991, some 60 Arabs were injured in the territories, 40 in violent clashes between factions supporting or opposing the Madrid Conference, and 20 in clashes with troops. Most of the clashes occurred in the Gaza Strip, and most of the wounds were stab-wounds. A general strike, called by the Hamas movement, was observed in the territories. The IDF intervened only when the demonstrations and marches turned into clashes with the IDF. Another incident was reported near the village of Issa, in the Hebron area, when troops spotted masked youths ordering residents to erect roadblocks with rocks and burning tyres. One of the masked youths was shot in the leg. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 October 1991)

75. On 31 October 1991, the general strike called by Hamas in the territories continued. Three persons were shot and injured in clashes with troops in Gaza and Khan Younis. Violent clashes between supporters and opponents of the

Madrid Conference continued. There were many stone-throwing and petrol-bomb-throwing incidents in Jenin, Nablus and Kabatiya. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. (Ha'aretz, 1 November 1991)

76. Dozens of Palestinians demonstrated in East Jerusalem over the weekend of 1 and 2 November 1991 in support of the Madrid peace conference, but police spokesman Schmuel Ben-Ruby said that police broke up the demonstrations because they were carried out illegaly and would have led to confrontations with extremist Palestinian groups. Palestinian sources reported that two residents were injured in Jabalia by IDF shootings and one was beaten, but the IDF denied this and reported stone-throwing incidents and a general strike in the Gaza Strip on the occasion of the anniversary of the Balfour declaration. Three vehicles were also torched (in East Jerusalem and in Mevaseret Zion) and two petrol bombs were thrown at an Israeli vehicle in the Tulkarm area but did not cause any injuries or damage. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 November 1991)

77. On 3 November 1991, according to Palestinian sources, four residents were injured during clashes with the army (Gaza City, 2; Jabalia, 1; Rafah, 1) but official military sources said thay had no record of the incidents. In Hebron, soldiers were stoned while dispersing a demonstration and they placed the centre of the city under curfew. (Ha'aretz, 4 November 1991)

78. On 4 November 1991, demonstrations in favour of continuing the peace talks were held in Jenin refugee camp and in Nablus. The IDF did not intervene. Isolated incidents occurred in the Gaza Strip, and official military sources reported that a Rafah resident was injured by a plastic bullet during the scattering of a demonstration. In Jenin, a resident was shot in the leg when he failed to obey orders to halt. An Israeli car was stoned in north Jerusalem, slightly injuring the driver. Meanwhile a group of Israelis visiting the Shiloah Pool in Silwan were also stoned but no one was injured. The police reported that an Arab gang, allegedly responsible for bomb attacks in Jerusalem's Old City, had been uncovered. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 November 1991)

79. On 5 November 1991, troops shot and killed a wanted member of the Black Panther gang in the Jenin area (see list) and arrested a second man. According to Palestinian sources in the Gaza Strip, two residents were injured in clashes with the IDF but official military sources said that no hospital reported injured people. Three petrol bombs were thrown at IDF troops in Khan Younis and one in Rafah without causing any damage. Four bottles filled with acid were thrown at an IDF lookout post in Jenin. The bottles broke against the wall of the building but failed to cause injuries or damage. Demonstrations in support of the peace conference were held in Bethlehem, Tulkarm, Jerusalem's Old City and refugee camps in the Nablus area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 November 1991)

80. On 6 November 1991, an IDF soldier, an Israeli bus passenger and four Arab residents were injured in incidents in the territories including East Jerusalem. Two petrol bombs were thrown at local vehicles in Bureij camp and a third one was thrown at a gasoline station in Kabatiya. Neither attack

caused injuries or damage. In another incident near Kabatiya, an improvised bomb exploded near an army base without causing injuries or damage. A general strike was held in Gaza City, with a partial strike in force throughout the rest of the Gaza Strip. (Jerusalem Post, 7 November 1991)

81. On 7 November 1991, Jewish high school pupils beat up a 17-year-old Arab, Kayed Amtar, in a bus in Jerusalem. Amtar had to be hospitalized. According to Palestinian source, three residents were injured during clashes with the army. Stone and bottle-throwing incidents were also reported in the Gaza Strip, mostly in the refugee camps. An explosive charge blew up in Gush Katif, causing no injuries but some damage. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 November 1991)

82. Two Palestinians stabbed and wounded a Jerusalem taxi driver, Ezra Tzach (48), over the weekend of 8 and 9 November 1991. A Ginot-Shomron resident and her daughter were stoned in their car and injured in the area of Tulkarm. The army placed the nearby village of Azun under curfew. Palestinian sources reported that several stone and empty-bottle-throwing incidents occurred in the Gaza Strip and that eight residents were injured over the weekend in clashes with the IDF. According to official military sources, only three were injured during scattering of disturbances. A business strike was partially observed in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 November 1991)

83. On 10 November 1991, a 14-year-old boy from Jalazun (West Bank) was slightly injured in the leg when IDF soldiers fired at stone-throwers. In Hebron, a petrol bomb was thrown at a military vehicle but did not cause injuries or damage. The IDF sealed off the area and arrested three suspects. A Palestinian man clubbed a 66-year-old Jewish woman, Romiya Bosi, in the backyard of her house near Beit Shemesh. A 19-year-old resident of Beit Likya, near Ramallah, was arrested immediately after the attack, at a road block set up at major intersections near Beit Shemesh. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1991)

84. On 11 November 1991, a 27-year-old Ramallah woman tried to stab border policemen in Jerusalem's Old City. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an Israeli vehicle near Ariel settlement. They did not cause any injuries. An Egged bus, bringing workers from the territories to Israel, was stopped and set on fire by three Arab residents in Udala village near Nablus, after the passengers had left. The bus was totally burned out. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 November 1991)

85. On 12 November 1991, Palestinian sources reported that isolated incidents occurred in the Gaza Strip, mostly in refugee camps. Three residents were injured (Rafah, 2; Bureij, 1). Official military sources reported one injured in Rafah. Small processions for peace were held in the Gaza Strip, and the IDF did not intervene despite orders not to allow demonstrations. (Ha'aretz, 13 November 1991)

86. On 13 November 1991, an 11-year-old Gaza boy was killed by a bomb and two Gaza residents were killed (see list). An Israeli driver was stoned in his truck and slightly injured next to Far'a refugee camp. Palestinian sources

reported that three residents were injured during clashes with the IDF and were taken to Shifa hospital in the Gaza Strip. Official military sources confirmed that a resident of Rafah refugee camp was injured in the leg in the scattering of a demonstration, but hospitals in the Gaza Strip did not report other injuries. An Israeli and a Palestinian were slightly injured while Hebron students had a brawl over the peace process. Police sappers detonated two bombs, one in the southern Hebron hills and the second one in Jenin, without injury or damage. In Jenin and south-east Jerusalem a petrol bomb and a hand-grenade were thrown at IDF patrols. In both cases, no one was hurt and no damage was caused. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 November 1991)

87. On 14 November 1991, a Black Panther gang member was shot dead by border policemen in Jenin, and three Gaza residents were killed by masked men (see list). Palestinian sources reported that three residents were injured by IDF shootings (Rafah, 2; Jabalia, 1). Three soldiers were also slightly injured by rocks thrown at them (Rafah, 1; Far'a refugee camp, 2). Two firebombs were thrown at a border police outpost in Hebron and one at the Atereth Cohanim religious school in Jerusalem's Old City. In both cases, nobody was hurt and no damages were reported. Throughout the territories, Palestinians started to celebrate, a day early, their annual "Independence Day" (the anniversary of the Palestine National Council's declaration of the formation of an independent Palestinian State in 1988). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 November 1991)

88. A border policeman fatally shot a masked man in Jerusalem's Old City (see list), and arrested a second one over the weekend of 15 and 16 November 1991. In the Gaza Strip, a Deir el-Balah resident was killed by masked men (see list). Many incidents were reported over the weekend in the territories, during which six residents and an IDF soldier were injured. In one of these clashes, in Nablus, IDF soldiers fired back on masked men who threw stones and metal bars at them. Two out of the three injured people were seriously wounded. Following the incident, Nablus was placed under curfew. Palestinian sources reported that four additional residents were injured by IDF shootings (Ramallah, 2; Jabalia refugee camp, 1; Khan Younis, 1). Four petrol bombs were thrown in Ramallah and three in Jenin at Israeli military targets without causing injury or damage. Throughout the territories people demonstrated to celebrate the third anniversary of the PLO's declaration of a Palestinian State, and military sources for the Southern Command Region reported that the IDF and the security forces arrested Gaza residents in order to prevent hostile activity. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 November 1991)

89. On 17 November 1991, military sources reported that six Rafah residents were injured by plastic bullets, but Palestinian sources said the number of injured was eight. Four IDF soldiers were slightly injured in the territories (Gilo, 2; Gaza, 2). A bus, carrying Arab workers from Nablus, was stopped and burned by masked men in the Beit Furik area. The driver was slightly wounded while he was fleeing. A 15-year-old girl from Maaleh Adumim settlement was slightly injured when she was stoned in a car near Ramallah. The IDF placed the nearby village of Ein-Yabrud under curfew. Border policemen were stoned in Silwan village, East Jerusalem, and fired back tear-gas. No injuries were reported. (Ha'aretz, 18 November 1991)

90. On 18 November 1991, a "suspected Arab informer" opened fire on rioters in Azzoun, near Kalkilya, killing one and injuring two others (see list). An IDF patrol dispersed the mob with tear-gas and rubber bullets, but 14 more Arabs were slightly wounded in the clash. The village was placed under curfew. Palestinian sources reported that five residents were injured by IDF shootings in the Gaza Strip (Jabalia, Khan Younis, Shati') and that stone-throwing incidents occurred in Ramallah and Nablus. Petrol bombs were thrown in Ramallah, Jenin and Hebron without causing serious damage. Military sources said that a strike was partially observed in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1991)

91. On 19 November 1991, a 65-year-old man who was mistakenly shot on 15 November 1991 in Nablus died in hospital (see list). Palestinian sources reported that three were injured in the Gaza Strip (Gaza City, 2; Khan Younis, 1). A home-made bomb was thrown at an IDF patrol in Nablus and another one exploded under an empty bus in Bethlehem. No casualties and only slight damage were reported. A 16-year-old Ramallah girl tried to stab a border policeman in East Jerusalem, and a tourist was stoned and slightly injured in a car in the Abu Tor neighbourhood of Jerusalem. IDF troops raided and arrested several people in a coffeehouse next to Bir Zeit University. Petrol bombs, sticks, axes, leaflets and a rifle for firing tear-gas were uncovered in a mosque in Gaza. A business strike was called in East Jerusalem and pupils were sent home, following the raid that the police carried out on the offices of the Islamic Court in Jerusalem on 18 November 1991 (see paras. 178 and 179 below). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 November 1991)

92. On 20 November 1991, the dismembered body of a Rafah resident was found on a fence between the Gaza Strip and Kibbutz Kissufim (see list). Several residents were injured during clashes in the territories. According to Palestinian sources, four residents and one soldier were wounded in Nasser neighbourhood and two in Gaza City. Official military sources reported only two injured residents. Incidents also occurred in the West Bank. In one of the incidents, a 6-year-old Hebron boy was slightly wounded when IDF soldiers threw a stun-grenade to disperse stone-throwers. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF patrol in Jenin, without causing any damage. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 November 1991)

93. On 21 November 1991, two residents were injured in a Nablus refugee camp (Askar) while IDF soldiers were shooting at stone-throwers. Palestinian sources in the Gaza Strip reported that two residents were wounded in the Jabalia refugee camp during clashes with the IDF. The army caught two Arabs in Burkin, Jenin area, who fired a sub-machine-gun at them and threw four petrol bombs. Stone-throwing and empty-bottle-throwing incidents were also reported in the Gaza Strip refugee camps. Five petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF vehicle in Jenin and one in the Tulkarm area. They did not cause any injuries or damage. A freight train travelling south from Jerusalem was damaged as it drove through a stone barricade on the track. There were no injuries in this, the third such incident of the week. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 November 1991)

94. A small number of stone-throwing incidents and petrol-bomb attacks were reported over the weekend of 22 and 23 November 1991. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF post in Bani Naim. No one was hurt, and the village was placed under curfew. Troops opened fire at youths who threw rocks at them near Deir Abu Daif in the Jenin district. A villager was injured. Other petrol-bomb and stone-throwing incidents were reported in East Jerusalem, Hebron and in Shati' camp, in the Gaza Strip. An Israeli taxi driver was slightly injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 November 1991)

95. On 24 November 1991, a small number of incidents were reported. Shots were fired at a military car in Nablus, slightly injuring an IDF officer. A hand-grenade was thrown at an IDF vehicle, also in Nablus, injuring an Arab woman. The town was placed under curfew. A masked youth was injured by border police troops in Khan Younis, who later captured him. An Israeli driver, Alex Fekerman (50) was stabbed by an Arab youth and was later hospitalized in serious condition. The attack took place near the Arab village of Zalafe, in the Jezre'el Valley, northern Israel, and the attacker, who managed to escape, was believed to be heading towards nearby Jenin. The area of the attack was closed off and searches got under way. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 November 1991)

96. On 25 November 1991, in Jenin, an IDF patrol identified two masked men inciting the local population. When the two failed to obey orders to stop, the troops opened fire, seriously wounding one, and moderately wounding the other. In East Jerusalem two tourists were slightly injured when their car was stoned. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 November 1991)

97. On 26 November 1991, troops shot and seriously wounded three men in Rafah after one of them fired a pistol at soldiers who were attempting to enter a house during a search in the area. After their arrest the three men were identified as belonging to a Fatah-affiliated group. Troops found three pistols and four grenades in the house. In other incidents in the Gaza Strip two residents of Jabalia camp were shot and injured by troops. In Silat-a-Hartiya, near Jenin, gunmen in a car fired two shots at an IDF post. No one was hurt. In Kabatiya, south of Jenin, a grenade was thrown at a house. Four children were injured, two seriously. A petrol bomb was thrown at a bus carrying Arab workers south of Nablus. No damage was caused. The nearby village of Jama'in was placed under curfew. Other petrol bombs were thrown near Tulkarm and in East Jerusalem. Business strikes, called by the PFLP and by the pro-Iraqi Arab Liberation Front were observed in Bureij and Nuseirat camps, in the Gaza Strip, as well as in Jenin, Tulkarm, Bethlehem and Hebron, where the strikes were only partially observed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1991)

98. On 27 November 1991, seven people were shot and injured in incidents in the territories. A 7-year-old boy, from Kabatiya, died in hospital after he had been injured the previous day by the explosion of an old mine, with which he and three other boys were playing. The three other boys were also injured, two of them seriously. There were several petrol bomb attacks at IDF targets in Hebron and Jenin. No one was hurt. Three Palestinian detainees escaped

from the Gaza military courthouse jail. The IDF set road-blocks in the area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 November 1991)

99. On 28 November 1991, four Arabs and two Israelis, including a civilian woman, were injured in incidents. The four Arabs were injured in Gaza, Rafah and Jenin. The Israeli soldier was slightly injured in a stone-throwing incident in Rafah, and the woman was injured when blocks were thrown at an Israeli car near Ramallah. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF patrol in Jenin. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, 29 November 1991)

100. Four explosive charges were discovered and safely dismantled in Bureij camp and in Deir el-Balah, in the Gaza Strip, over the weekend of 29 and 30 November 1991. Two other charges were activated, but caused no harm. Searches got under way. Three people were injured in incidents in the Gaza Strip. In an inter-Arab clash, in Kabatiya, three persons were shot and injured. According to one report, one of the three, whose name was not given, died in the clash. According to the report, IDF troops reached the area after hearing gun-shots. They found two men injured by gun-fire, one seriously, and an overturned car in which they had been travelling. Later a woman who was shot in the hand went to hospital for treatment. The man who was seriously injured later died at a hospital in Afula. The IDF imposed a curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 December 1991)

B. Administration of justice, including the right to a fair trial

1. Palestinian population

101. During the period covered by the present report, the Special Committee received a number of communications from various sources concerning matters relevant to its mandate. In one of these communications, transmitted by Amnesty International and dated 23 September 1991, reference was made to six cases of Palestinians held in administrative detention in Ketziot prison. In this report, it was stated that since the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising in December 1987, more than 14,000 Palestinians had spent some time in administrative detention. These had included students, labourers, human rights workers, journalists, trade unionists and teachers. The vast majority had been held in a military detention centre at Ketziot, in the desert of southern Israel. There, family visits did not take place and conditions were harsh.

102. On 26 August 1991, the Nablus Military Court gave two consecutive life sentences to Muhammad Albar from Salfit for "killing two alleged collaborators". The Gaza Military Court also reportedly imposed life sentences on "terrorists convicted of killing alleged collaborators", but no other details were given. (Ha'aretz, 27 August 1991)

103. On 27 August 1991, the Gaza Military Court sentenced Khaled Suleiman Ali Najer (25) from Bani Suheila, to life imprisonment plus

20 years. Walil Ismail Ali-al-Naher (19) was sentenced to life. The two were convicted of "killing alleged collaborators" - Said Abu Regila (30) and Adnan Abu Reik. The Jenin Military Court sentenced Mufid Ajawi (20) from Jenin, to 30 years imprisonment for "involvement, with others, in the killing of Yasser Abu-Assal, an alleged collaborator, and other attacks on Israeli targets and on alleged collaborators". (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 August 1991)

104. On 28 August 1991, the Gaza Military Court sentenced Jihad Abdu to two consecutive life terms for "killing two residents of Shweika in January 1990, for alleged collaboration, and other attacks". The Gaza Military Court sentenced Abd al-Dader al-Asisi, to two consecutive life sentences plus 20 years for "heading a 'popular committee' in Daraj neighbourhood, Gaza, responsible for abducting and killing alleged collaborators". (Ha'aretz, 29 August 1991)

105. On 1 September 1991 the Ramallah Military Court sentenced Jumaa Shehadeh (18) and Samir Mohammad Dird (20) from Nu'eima to 12 years of imprisonment plus 3 years suspended. Both were convicted of putting an explosive charge near an IDF warehouse in Nu'eima. The charge exploded but did not cause any injuries. Both were members of the Hamas movement. (Ha'aretz, 2 September 1991)

106. On 2 September 1991, Husam Teysir Abd Al-Kader Abu Yasin (24) from Nablus was sentenced by the Jenin Court to 15 years of imprisonment after being convicted of being a Fatah activist, joining the Democratic Front and establishing a local organization called The Red Star, attacking a policeman, writing slogans and setting fire to cars. The Jenin Court sentenced Ayub Hassan Ahmed Kushtan (22) from Judeida to seven years of imprisonment, after he was convicted of "being the head of his village's military committee, affiliated with the Shabiba organization, and of throwing bottles, of conducting violent interrogations against three Arabs suspected of collaboration and of attempting to kill a Judeida resident". The Ramallah Military Court sentenced three members of the Islamic Jihad movement from Jalazone, Walid Ibrahim Abdallah Hudli (31), Fuad Ibrahim Abdallah Hudli (26) and Sami Yussuf Ibrahim Hussein (25) to 15 years of imprisonment for attempted kidnapping, on 11 November 1990, of the soldier Eyal Luria in Beit-El. (Ha'aretz, 3 September 1991)

107. On 5 September 1991, the Gaza Military Court sentenced Shawiki Ali Sekli (26) resident of Beit Hanun, to 20 months of imprisonment for negligently causing the death of two soldiers, Shahar Ginossar and Gai Djiko, when he ran over them six months earlier. The Military Court also decided to invalidate his driving licence permanently. (Ha'aretz, 6 September 1991)

108. On 26 September 1991, the Hebron Military Court sentenced Khaled Hassan Fekusi (22) from Dura, Hebron, to 18 years of imprisonment for "helping the murder of a suspected collaborator in August 1990". The Hebron Military Court sentenced Nazimi Mahmud (41) from Sair, Hebron, to 12 years of imprisonment for shooting military vehicles and an IDF post and for membership in the Fatah. (Ha'aretz, 27 September 1991)

109. On 1 October 1991, the Jerusalem District Court sentenced Mahmud Atta (38) to life imprisonment for the killing of a bus driver and the injuring of two passengers in a "terror" attack in Ramallah area in April 1986. He was also convicted of attempting to murder Israeli tourists. Mahmud Atta had fled to the United States after the killing and was extradited in 1987. The Jerusalem District Court sentenced Ahmed Jaballah (28) from Sur Baher to four years of imprisonment for stabbing and injuring a volunteer of the Magen David Adam (Israeli Red Cross) on 19 June 1991. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 October 1991)

110. On 6 October 1991, a Gaza Military Court sentenced Muhammed Sharatha (33) to three consecutive life sentences plus 30 years for training and arming the two men who kidnapped and killed soldiers Avi Sasportas and Ilan Sa'adan in February 1989. (Ha'aretz, 7 October 1991; Jerusalem Post, 7 and 17 October 1991)

111. On 13 October 1991 the Jerusalem District Court sentenced Yasser Daud (21) from Beit Diko near Ramallah to 60 years of imprisonment for stabbing and injuring three people in Jerusalem on 17 May 1991. The Jenin Military Court acquitted Abd al-Rahman Yunes of the charge of throwing empty bottles at IDF stations. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1991)

112. On 14 October 1991, the Jenin Military Court sentenced Abir al-Rub (18), female, from Jalbun to five years of imprisonment for trying to stab a border policeman in Jenin on 8 September 1991. (Ha'aretz, 15 October 1991)

113. On 15 October 1991, five Hamas members were sentenced by the Gaza Military Court. Ruwhi Jamal Anan Mustaa (31) from Sajaya and Yahia Ibrahim Hassan Sanwar (28) from Khan Younis refugee camp were sentenced to four life sentences plus 30 years for "murdering four alleged collaborators". Hassan Ahmed Khaled Makdama (31) from Bureij refugee camp was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment for helping the killings and to 10 additional years on account of other activities for Hamas. Taufik Salman Abdallah Abu Naïm (28) from Bureij refugee camp was sentenced to life imprisonment plus 30 years for "murdering an alleged collaborator" and helping the killing of others. Salah Mustafa Muhammad Shehada was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment for membership in the Palestinian Mujahedin movement and for being one of the founders of the Hamas movement. (Ha'aretz, 16 October 1991; Jerusalem Post, 17 October 1991)

114. On 16 October 1991, a Gaza Military Court sentenced Sheikh Ahmed Yassin (56), the founder of the radical Islamic group Hamas, to a life sentence plus 15 years for "ordering the killings of Palestinians suspected of cooperation with Israeli authorities". (Ha'aretz, 16 and 17 October 1991; Jerusalem Post, 17 October 1991)

115. On 31 October 1991, the Jenin Military Court acquitted Mais Hanun (20) from Jenin, of the charge of throwing a petrol bomb. The defendant claimed that his confession had been extracted by threats and under duress. The Court ruled that the military prosecution failed to prove that this was not true,

and therefore acquitted him. But he was found guilty of stone-throwing and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and fined NIS 2,000 ($800). Two other defendants whose charge sheets were based on Hanun's confession, which was declared inadmissible, were also acquitted. (Ha'aretz, 1 November 1991)

116. On 6 November 1991, two men arrested a week before for allegedly attempting to run down three women soldiers were released on bail. Police recommended bail after it was determined that Adel Khatib (31) of Tamra and Nazmi Badarane (20) of Arraba did not attack the soldiers for nationalistic reasons. (Jerusalem Post, 7 November 1991)

117. On 12 November 1991, the Jenin Military Court sentenced Mundir Abdel Adi Hamdan (22) from Jamal, to five years of imprisonment plus five years suspended for attacking several Arab residents "suspected of collaboration". (Ha'aretz, 13 November 1991)

118. On 13 November 1991 a 17 1/2-year-old girl from Ramallah was sentenced to two years of imprisonment plus two years suspended for stabbing a border policeman in the Old City of Jerusalem in July 1991. (Ha'aretz, 14 November 1991)

119. On 20 November 1991 the Tel Aviv Court decided to extend the remand of Ratah (or Ratab) Ajrab (25) from the West Bank, for 15 additional days. Ajrab was arrested on the charge of carrying out the attack on 11 October 1991, during which 2 soldiers died and 11 were injured. Arrested together with him were Said Ajrab (24) from Kibya and Abd ar-Rahum Ajrab from Ramallah. (Ha'aretz, 21 November 1991)

120. On 21 November 1991, Palestinian sources reported that security forces arrested Doctor Fathi al-Hajj from Khan Younis. Fathi al-Hajj was supposed to be a member of the advisory committee of the Palestinian delegation in Madrid but was prevented from leaving the territories. (Ha'aretz, 22 November 1991)

121. On 25 November 1991, the Jenin Military Court sentenced a 17-year-old youth from Tulkarm camp to life imprisonment for "murdering" local resident Ismail Shenaye on 10 March 1991. The Court also extended the remand of Jamal Muhammad Taher Abu Issar (31) from Jalameh village, suspected of plotting to murder the mayor of Afula with a car bomb and of belonging to the Fatah. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 November 1991)

122. On 27 November 1991, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin appealed to the military Court of Appeals in the territories against the life imprisonment plus 15 years sentence imposed on him on 17 October 1991 by the special court in Gaza. His lawyer, Adv. Dahamsheh, argued in the appeal that the sentence was without any proportion to the charges, to which Yassin had confessed. (Ha'aretz, 28 November 1991)

2. Israelis

123. On 1 September 1991, the Supreme Court upheld the six-month prison sentence of two General Security Service (GSS) investigators convicted of negligently causing the death of a Gaza man in December 1989. This marks the first time GSS investigators have been sent to prison for such a crime. The two have also been dismissed from the GSS. The Court turned down the investigators' appeal and their request to be allowed to serve their sentence by doing community service. The two investigators were originally charged with manslaughter, but under plea bargaining, the defendants were charged with a reduced offence of causing death by negligence. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1991)

124. On 25 September 1991, the Southern Region Military Court acquitted Sergeant (res.) Dahan, a reservist, of the charge of negligently causing the death of a Gaza resident, Faiz Mohammad Hamad, in June 1990 in Beit Hanun in the Gaza Strip. The man, while attempting to escape, ignored the order to stop and was shot. Injured in the back, he was transferred to the hospital where he died. (Ha'aretz, 26 September 1991)

125. On 26 September 1991, four students from Od Yosef Hai yeshiva in Nablus were convicted in Tel Aviv District Court on their own confessions of rioting, arson, firing shots within a populated area, aggravated assault and damaging property during an incident at Kifl Haris, in May 1989. Gad Ben-Zimra (29), Yehoshua Shapira (28), Rafi Salomon (25) and Yoel Eliran (40) had originally been charged with manslaughter of a girl of 13 and aggravated assault against an 83-year-old man. Those two charges were dropped in plea bargaining. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 September 1991)

126. On 9 October 1991, IDF commandant for the Gaza Strip, Brigadier-General Yon Tor Semia suspended a Second-Lieutenant, following an incident which occurred on 6 October 1991, during which a 10-year-old boy died in Shati' camp. An investigation is in process. (Ha'aretz, 10 October 1991)

127. On 14 October 1991, the IDF spokesman said that two IDF officers would be reprimanded for failing to prevent civilian security guards from going on the rampage in Nablus on 12 October 1991 after the petrol tanker they were guarding had been stoned. IDF Central District Commander Major-General Danny Yatom endorsed the report investigating the incident. In addition, the police would pursue legal action against the security officers after the IDF concluded that they had violated the law but that IDF soldiers at the scene had acted properly. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 and 15 October 1991)

128. On 7 November 1991, a soldier who threw a tear-gas grenade at reporters in Ramallah on 3 November 1991 was sentenced to 21 days in a military prison. (Jerusalem Post, 8 November 1991)

129. On 10 November 1991, Yossef Neuman (30) from Neve Dekalim in the Gaza Strip, appeared before the Beersheba Court for attacking a Gaza resident,

Iyad Muhammed Salah, and smashing the wind-screen of his car a year earlier. The judge found Neuman guilty of the offences and asked the examination services to establish a report concerning the defendant, following which he would decide the sentence. (Ha'aretz, 11 November 1991)

130. On 26 November 1991, the Jerusalem District Court ordered an Old City settler group to evacuate an apartment in the Moslem Quarter which it had illegally occupied for six years. The Court ruled in favour of the petitioner, Na'alya Alzara, daughter of a deceased Arab woman, Bahiya Alzara, whose apartment was occupied by members of the Atara-Leyoshna settler group. The District Court overturned an earlier decision by the Jerusalem Magistrates Court, which said that although the deceased woman had been a protected tenant who could not be evicted from the apartment, she had not passed the protected tenant's rights to her daughter. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1991)

131. On 28 November 1991, the Southern Region Military Court sentenced a soldier, whose name was not given, to 5 months' prison term and 7 months' suspended term. The soldier was convicted of ill-treating five detainees in the Ketziot detention centre. The detainees were beaten by the soldier with a baton all over their bodies, and all of them needed medical treatment. The soldier pleaded guilty to all the charges. (Ha'aretz, 29 November 1991)

C. Treatment of civilians

1. General developments

(a) Harassment and physical ill-treatment

132. On 24 August 1991, the family of Hamdan Iyada from Beit Hanina, in East Jerusalem, complained that 20 policemen had broken into their home two days earlier and stolen $10,000 and jewelry while arresting two people for alleged security offences. The policemen carried out searches without presenting a warrant and caused heavy material damage to furniture. A police spokesman said that some written material had been confiscated and that any unlawful theft of property would be investigated. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 August 1991)

133. On 5 September 1991, it was reported that the police released Abdullah Kamal from Beit Hanina, East Jerusalem, hours before a scheduled remand hearing at Jerusalem Magistrates Court. Kamal had been arrested 11 days before in a raid on his home. He said he had been released unconditionally and was considering filing a civil suit against the police for damage to his apartment and that of his landlord during their search for incriminating material. (Jerusalem Post, 5 September 1991)

134. On 13 September 1991, the Betzelem human rights group reported that Naif Abu Aysha from Rujeib was stopped at a police roadblock in Nablus on 1 September 1991 and got involved in an argument with the police following

which he was admitted to hospital with two broken ribs, internal bleeding and a severely bruised face. Nablus police said they had no information on the incident, but would carefully examine and respond to the charges. (Jerusalem Post, 13 September 1991)

135. On 14 October 1991, it was reported that the head of the Bethlehem municipality, Elias Freij, complained that two IDF soldiers threw stones at his car and at some other municipality vehicles on 12 October 1991 in Beit Sahur. Freij was not hurt but he was intending to file an official complaint with the civil administration. (Ha'aretz, 14 October 1991)

(b) Collective punishment

(i) Demolition of houses

a. List of houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed

136. The following table provides details concerning houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed between 23 August 1991 and 30 November 1991 in the occupied territories and the circumstances of their demolition or sealing as reported in various newspapers. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the tables:

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

Date	Place	Remarks and source
24 Sept. 1991	Shuweika village, near Tulkarm	The house of Muatadem Yusuf Abd al-Kader Fuka was demolished. In November 1990, he stabbed an Arab Israeli citizen, a resident of Acco. His family's appeal to the High Court of Justice was rejected. (H, 25 Sept. 1991)
10 Oct. 1991	Jenin refugee camp	The house of Mohammed Ahmed Muhammed Isa Sabagi was demolished. Sabagi killed Kamal Faras, jailer at the Jenin prison, in September 1991. (H, 13 Oct. 1991)
10 Oct. 1991	Nur Shams refugee camp	Rooms in the house of the parents of Salah Naif Abu Rub were sealed. Abu Rub was involved in the killing of suspected collaborators. (H, 11 Oct. 1991)
13 Oct. 1991	Tubas village, Jenin	The house of Jamal Khaled Ibrahim Muhsin was sealed. He was involved in the killing of Shlomo Yahia in Kadima on 26 September 1991. (H, 15 and 21 Oct. 1991; JP, 15 Oct. 1991)
14 Oct. 1991	Far'a refugee camp	The house of Ayad or Ayal Diad Ahmed Hizran was sealed. Hizran took part in the murder of Shlomo Yahia in Kadima in September 1991 and stabbed a soldier in Tulkarm on 3 October 1991. (H, 15 and 21 Oct. 1991; JP, 15 Oct. 1991)
14 Oct. 1991	Kibya	The house of Ratab Abdallah Zaidan was sealed. He ran over soldiers on 11 October 1991, killing 2 and injuring 11. (JP, 15 Oct. 1991)
27 Oct. 1991	Nazalat Ziad, Jenin	Rooms in the houses of Himan Sliman Hassan Bialni and of Muhammed Barid Ahmed Hamrasha were sealed. Both confessed of having placed a mine on the road next to Yabad village on 28 April 1991. (H, 28 Oct. 1991)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
17 Nov. 1991	Kibya	The house of Ratah (or Ratab) Abdallah Zaidan Ajrab was demolished. He ran over soldiers on 11 October 1991, killing 2 and injuring 11. (H, 18 Nov. 1991)
24 Nov. 1991	Sajai'ya, Gaza	The house of Riad Hussein Bidh Farhat was sealed. He was accused of leading a group that on 22 July 1991 stoned an Israeli vehicle, causing serious injuries to two soldiers. (H, 26 Nov. 1991)
28 Nov. 1991	Rafah, Gaza	The house of Said Abu-Anin was sealed. He was accused of sheltering armed wanted men, who opened fire, from his home, at IDF troops. (H, 1 Dec. 1991)

b. Other developments

137. On 6 September 1991, it was reported that Mahmud Abd Al-Khemid, from Jabalia camp, Gaza Strip, demolished his own home before the IDF came to carry out the destruction. (Ha'aretz, 6 September 1991)

(ii) Imposition of curfews, sealing off or closing areas

138. On 23 and 24 August 1991, Jenin camp was placed under curfew after unidentified persons fired several shots at the civil administration building. No one was hurt. Curfews were also imposed in Tulkarm camp, Shufa village near Tulkarm and Burham village, near Ramallah after four petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols. (Ha'aretz, 25 August 1991)

139. On 25 August 1991, curfews were also imposed in Ramallah and Azun after petrol bomb were thrown at IDF patrols. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 August 1991)

140. On 26 August 1991, the village of Dan, in the Jenin area, was placed under curfew after local youths tried to set fire to a wood inside Israel. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 August 1991)

141. On 27 August 1991, a curfew was imposed in the old Askar camp after a soldier was wounded by a stone thrown from the camp. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 August 1991)

142. On 29 August 1991, the curfew in Askar camp remained in force. (Ha'aretz, 30 August 1991)

143. On 29, 30 and 31 August 1991, the town of Kabatiya was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, 30 August 1991; Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 September 1991)

144. On 6 and 7 September 1991, the security authorities decided to seal off the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the New Year's day holiday. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 September 1991)

145. On 13 and 14 September 1991, after incidents between Arabs, the IDF placed the Jenin refugee camp under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 September 1991)

146. On 15 September 1991, a 7.30 p.m. to 3 a.m. curfew was imposed on the Jenin area and a full curfew on several villages. The area of Ein-Sultan, near Jericho, was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 September 1991)

147. On 16 September 1991, the IDF spokesman announced that on the occasion of the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur, a general sealing off would be imposed on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from 17 October at 4.00 p.m. and would be lifted on 19 October at 3.00 a.m. (Ha'aretz, 17 and 19 September 1991; Jerusalem Post, 19 September 1991)

148. On 19 September 1991, the curfew remained in force in Jenin where soldier Yoram Cohen was killed a few days earlier. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 September 1991)

149. On 20 and 21 September 1991, the village of Salfit was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 September 1991)

150. On 25 September 1991, Kabatiya and Messiliah villages were placed under curfew following an incident in which three occupants of a car were shot dead when the car's driver tried to run over soldiers (see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 September 1991)

151. On 30 September 1991, Sheikh Radwan was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, 1 October 1991)

152. On 3 October 1991, IDF sources said that the centre of Nablus, including the casbah and the commercial district has been under curfew since 30 September 1991. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 October 1991)

153. On 6 October 1991, the Balata camp was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 October 1991)

154. On 7 October 1991, a curfew was imposed on Birkin. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 October 1991)

155. On 9 October 1991, curfews were imposed in Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood and in Shati' camp. (Ha'aretz, 10 October 1991)

156. On 10 October 1991, a curfew was imposed on Azun village near Tulkarm, following the attack of a young resident by a group of masked men. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 October 1991)

157. On 14 October 1991, the village of Tamun, near Jenin, was placed under curfew following the incident during which two soldiers who got lost were attacked by village residents with stones, bars and axes. (Ha'aretz, 15 October 1991)

158. On 15 October 1991, the village of Zububa, north of Jenin, was placed under curfew following the shooting of a Druze building contractor from Daliat al-Carmel (see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 October 1991)

159. On 22 October 1991, a curfew was lifted in the Gaza Strip, and local hospitals reported that there had been no injuries during the curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 October 1991)

160. On 23 October 1991, the IDF placed the area of Hebron under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 October 1991)

161. On 25 and 26 October 1991, a curfew was imposed on the city of Nablus. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 October 1991)

162. On 30 October 1991, Shati' camp and Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood were placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 October 1991)

163. A curfew was imposed in several places and refugee camps in the Gaza Strip on 1 and 2 November 1991 following clashes between supporters and opponents of the peace talks in Madrid (about 50 people injured) and was to continue until 3 November 1991. A curfew was imposed on the nearby villages of Karawat Bani Hassan and Bidya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 November 1991)

164. On 3 November 1991, in the morning, the curfew was lifted in most of the Gaza Strip areas. (Ha'aretz, 4 November 1991)

165. On 5 November 1991, Hebron and two nearby villages were placed under curfew following the throwing of two petrol bombs in the city and in its surroundings. The Dheisheh refugee camp was also placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 November 1991)

166. On 15 and 16 November 1991, Nablus was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 November 1991)

167. On 18 November 1991, a curfew was imposed on the Jabari neighbourhood of Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1991)

168. On 24 November 1991, the town of Nablus was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 November 1991)

(c) Obstacles to family reunion

169. On 13 October 1991, the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), the National Council for the Welfare of Children and eight families from the territories petitioned the High Court of Justice, arguing that the IDF policy of almost always preventing the residents of the territories from being reunited with their foreign spouses and children was not legal. Following a previous petition of these two organizations, the IDF authorities had softened their policy and agreed to give renewable visiting permits for long stays but no permanent permits. However, a few months ago, the IDF announced that the new policy would be applied only to families already in the territories, but would not apply to the spouses who married or entered the territories after July 1990. According to the petitioners, the IDF policy was going against the obligation of the Military Commander to take care of the well-being of the population and was also a kind of discrimination towards the Arabs of the territories; the IDF authorities allowed Israeli residents to move to the territories without restriction, whereas according to the law enforced in the territories, persons who wanted to move to the territories needed a personal authorization from the Military Commander. The Israeli resident could also be accompanied by his spouse and children while Arab residents were not allowed to bring their spouse and children. (Ha'aretz, 14 October 1991)

(d) Expulsions

170. By a note verbale dated 28 October 1991, the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations Office at Geneva transmitted to the Special Committee a report concerning Israeli practices in the occupied territories during the month of September 1991. An excerpt from that report is reproduced below:

> "The Israeli occupation authorities continued to pursue the policy of expelling the wives and children of Palestinians on the pretext that they had failed to obtain a residence permit. During the month under review, the authorities expelled the wives and children of four residents of the villages of Beit Furik, Shuweika and al-Badhan after refusing to renew their residence permits or issue them with visitors' permits. (Al-Sha'ab, 2, 19 and 26 September 1991)"

171. On 12 September 1991, Abu Hilal (36) arrived from Vienna on the plane in which the body of the Israeli soldier Samir Assad was carried. In exchange for the body of Samir Assad, Israel enabled Ali Abdallah Mohammed Ali Abu Hilal, from Abu Dis, East Jerusalem, member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to return to his home six years after he was expelled. Abu Hilal was deported in January 1986 for his political activities. (Ha'aretz, 13 September 1991)

172. On 22 September 1991, it was reported that the High Court of Justice had issued interim orders prohibiting the expulsion of nine women married abroad to residents of the territories and of their children, until their petition was considered. Those interim orders also prohibited the IDF Commander of the West Bank from collecting the amounts the women's husbands had deposited as a

guarantee that they would not stay in the territories. The women married residents of the territories while they were working or studying abroad, mainly in Kuwait, and they came back with their husbands because of the Gulf war. At the time they came back, the petitioners had to underwrite a guarantee of 5,000 NIS ($2,000) per individual to make sure that their wives and children would leave Israel at the end of the two month stay. The requests of the nine petitioners to extend the permits of stay for their wives and children were rejected and so were the requests that some of them filed for family reunion. (Ha'aretz, 22 September 1991)

173. On 10 November 1991, it was reported that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir prevented the expulsion of three residents of the territories on the eve of the Madrid Conference. The security authorities had decided on the expulsions following the attack at the Tapuah Junction, on 28 October 1991, during which two Israelis had been killed. The three residents had been detained for a long time and were on a list of 10 residents designated to be expelled from Israel. (Ha'aretz, 10 November 1991)

(e) Economic and social situation

174. On 21 October 1991, it was reported that the Jerusalem City Council decided that many businessmen in East Jerusalem would get a 20 per cent "uprising compensation" on their 1992 property tax rates. The reduction was aimed at easing losses caused by the uprising, including strike days and half-day closings. (Jerusalem Post, 21 October 1991)

175. On 3 November 1991, it was reported that a few days earlier the security authorities had established a Palestinian advisory committee, which was working in coordination with the civil administration in the West Bank and was dealing with health matters. The health authorities in the West Bank supply services for 850,000 residents, in six hospitals. (Ha'aretz, 3 November 1991)

176. On 19 November 1991, it was reported that the head of the civil administration in the West Bank said that West Bank residents would be granted personal and company tax breaks the following year to encourage economic development and to compensate them for cuts in foreign funding caused by the Gulf War, the effects of Soviet Jewish immigration and restrictions on their working in Israel. The new policy, to be implemented from 1 January 1992, follows an earlier decision to give tax breaks to new or expanding factories with 10 or more employees and a capital input of $50,000. (Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1991)

2. Measures affecting certain fundamental freedoms

(a) Freedom of movement

177. On 27 October 1991, three Palestinians convicted of security offences were banned from leaving the territories to attend the Madrid Conference as advisers. They were Ziad Abu Ayn, Fathi al-Hajj (or al-Hasni) and Ahmed Shreim (or Mahmud al-Hilwa). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1991)

(b) Freedom of religion

178. During the period covered by the present report, the Special Committee received a number of communications from various sources concerning matters relevant to its mandate. In one of these communications, transmitted by the Palestine Human Rights Information Centre and dated 19 November 1991, it was stated that on 18 November 1991 a raid was conducted, during which Israeli intelligence officers, special forces and border guards broke into the Islamic courthouse and other offices located on Salah Ed-Din Street in East-Jerusalem and seized documents. It was further mentioned that a statement issued by the head of the Higher Islamic Committee in Jerusalem stated "Israeli police raided and broke the doors of the Islamic courthouse in Jerusalem at 2.45 p.m. They tampered with the records and took some of them away".

179. On 21 November 1991, the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the raid of 18 November 1991 on the Islamic Court offices in East Jerusalem reported that police were justified in acting on a usually reliable intelligence source's tip and raiding the Sharia Court building. The inquiry team concluded that only one barred window was broken in entering and that police officers spent only 3 minutes in the Court before searching other offices in the building. No Court documents were removed. contrary to what police spokeswoman Anat Granit said previously. The inquiry board also decided that no officers involved in the incident should be disciplined. (Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1991; Ha'aretz, 20 November 1991; Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 November 1991)

(c) Freedom of expression

180. On 4 September 1991 the Arab Journalist Association protested in East Jerusalem against the closure of the Al-Quds press office, charging that it was "part of the systematic policy of oppressing freedom of speech". The office was ordered closed by occupied territories Central Command Major-General Danny Yatom for security reasons, and police removed documents from the building on 1 September 1991. The office has no connection with Al-Quds newspaper in East Jerusalem, despite earlier reports based on police statements that the newspaper owned the office from which the documents were confiscated. About a dozen press offices have been closed in the past eight months, most of them during the Gulf war. (Jerusalem Post, 2 and 5 September 1991)

(d) Freedom of education

181. On 4 September 1991, the Defense Ministry announced that it had ordered the reopening of the Gaza Islamic College on the recommendation of the Government coordinator in the territories and would consider reopening Bir Zeit University, the last remaining campus in the territories still closed. The announcement, in the name of Defense Minister Moshe Arens, said the college would be permitted to stay open as long as it did not become a focus for disturbances. No date was given for the reopening. Bir Zeit had been closed since January 1988. This year, schools in the administered areas

opened as scheduled on 1 September 1991 together with the Israeli school system. In the Gaza Strip, elementary grades resumed studies on 1 September 1991 and higher grades were to open 10 days later. This reopening is part of the security authorities' policy to come back gradually to a steady educational system in the territories. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 September 1991)

182. On 8 October 1991, it was reported that the security authorities had decided to reopen the Gaza Islamic College. (Ha'aretz, 8 October 1991)

183. On 15 October 1991, it was reported that the coordinator of activities in the territories had ordered the reopening of the Bethlehem College. (Ha'aretz, 15 October 1991)

184. On 20 November 1991, it was reported that the coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothschild had held a meeting with Bir Zeit's board of governors to discuss the reopening of the university. Bir Zeit is the sole university in the territories to remain closed four years after the beginning of the uprising. Five others have received permission during the past 18 months to resume classes on campus. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 November 1991)

D. Treatment of detainees

185. On 2 September 1991, a Brig. Gen. officer in charge of all the courts in the territories, announced that 8,551 Arabs, residents of the territories, including 578 administrative detainees, were currently incarcerated in IDF detention facilities. Sixty-four per cent of the persons detained were convicted prisoners, and the others were waiting for their trial. Two new military courts would be opened shortly in order to speed up the processing of all files submitted to the Judge Advocate General. The officer also announced that from 1990 until the month of April 1991, 20,400 charge sheets were filed against residents of the territories. During that period, 1,351 sentences per month were given. From April onwards, the average of sentences per month reached 1,875. According to the officer, the military court gives priority to the judgement of minors. According to data, 87 minors had been incarcerated in the territories since the end of August 1991. The officer added that renovation work is in progress in order to facilitate visits. In the Gaza Strip, two additional halls of courts have been built and the number of prosecutors and judges has been increased. (Ha'aretz, 3 September 1991)

186. On 12 September 1991, Palestinian sources reported that inmates in Nablus prison were on the seventh day of a hunger strike against conditions of detention, which they said were causing skin irritation. (Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1991)

187. On 16 September 1991, Shifa Makusi, a 16-year-old Palestinian girl, was found dead in her Jerusalem jail cell. She was strangled by an adult cellmate. In reaction to charges of wrongdoing by police, police spokesman Einat Granti said the girl should not have been in a cell with adult prisoners, but that there was no choice because of overcrowding. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 September 1991)

188. On 6 October 1991, a senior military source said that the number of Palestinians detained in IDF prisons had decreased drastically. There were currently 494 administrative detainees held in IDF-run installations in the West Bank and Gaza. This number represented a steep decline compared to the 1,500 Palestinians held under administrative detention in January 1991. The number of Palestinians awaiting trial or held pending the completion of legal proceedings before being charged was currently 2,903. This figure also dropped drastically from 5,504 in January 1991. According to military sources, this trend was attributable to the IDF's policy of focusing on the hard-core uprising activists while simultaneously improving living conditions for the general population. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 October 1991)

189. On 27 October 1991, it was reported that for the first time since the beginning of the uprising, the security authorities would allow the families to visit detainees in Ketziot prison in the Negev, after three months of negotiations with the Red Cross. This prison is reported to detain some 5,000 Palestinians, most of them being uprising detainees and administrative detainees. Visits by the Red Cross and humanitarian organizations were already allowed by the IDF. (Ha'aretz, 27 October 1991)

190. On 28 October 1991, for the first time since March 1988, 80 people from the territories visited relatives detained in Ketziot prison. According to an agreement with the security authorities, the transfer of the families was taken care of by the Red Cross. (Ha'aretz, 29 October 1991)

191. On 4 November 1991, Dr. Philip Veerman, the director of the local branch of Defence for Children International (DCI) said that Israel's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which had become effective on 3 November 1991, should lead to changes in the processing of minors arrested in the territories. Veerman said that it implied a separate juvenile justice system, including juvenile courts, which should be opened for youthful offenders from the territories, who were until then confined with adults during their period of remand and stood trial in military courts. He also noted that the current Israeli law was basically in consonance with the provisions of the Convention, but that its enforcement was often poor. (Jerusalem Post, 5 November 1991)

192. On 11 November 1991, it was reported that the head of the General Security Services (GSS), in response to a petition filed by the Public Committee against Torture in Israel, for the first time gave a detailed account to the High Court of Justice on the implementation of the recommendations of the Landau Commission report. According to the GSS head,

the recommendations, which allowed investigators to apply "moderate physical pressure" during investigations of hostile terrorist activity, which were correct and necessary at the time of the report's publication in 1987, were even more necessary at present, in the light of the uprising. He revealed that during the uprising the number of persons interrogated in the GSS interrogation facilities had doubled, and said he was convinced that in the circumstances in which 88 Israeli civilians were killed and 505 injured and 656 residents of the territories were killed by terrorist organizations and 1,600 injured, it was impossible to thwart the activity of terrorists in an efficient way without resorting "in the appropriate cases, and subject to the legal constraints, to the permission recommended by the Landau Commission". He also dismissed the allegations by the Public Committee against Torture establishing a link between the tougher methods of interrogation and several cases of death in custody, which occurred after the Landau Commission guidelines started to be applied by GSS interrogators. (Ha'aretz, 11 November 1991)

193. On 18 November 1991, some 300 people visited their relatives detained in Ketziot prison in the Negev. The transfer of the families was taken care of by the International Red Cross and the visits were to continue for four days. Since 28 October 1991, the first day of the visits, about 500 people had visited their relatives in prison. According to the established directive, each prisoner was entitled to one visit. About 6,000 Palestinians are detained in the country's largest prison camp, including 1,000 administrative detainees. (Jerusalem Post, 17 November 1991; Ha'aretz, 19 November 1991)

E. Annexation and settlement

194. On 26 August 1991, Housing Minister Sharon outlined, at a Knesset debate, his plan for long-term construction in the territories. The plan included the following: Jerusalem would be further expanded with a ring of new housing, going from Tzur Hadasa and Mevo Beitar in the south-west, through Beitar, the Etzion bloc, Tekou, Maaleh Adumim, Mikhmash, Adam, Abir-Yaakov and through Givat Zeev, which would be expanded considerably, and then to Har Adar. Maaleh Adumim would also be expanded considerably. The Sharon plan also provides for building around Jericho. Sharon further pledged thousands of new housing units in Ariel and 4,000 units in Avnei Khefetz, south-east of Tulkarm. In a related development, the Al-Haq group stated in a report that since January 1990 the Government had expropriated 418,642 dunums in the West Bank and Gaza, compared with less than 90,000 in the previous two years. The report also claimed that 16,300 new immigrants settled in parts of Jerusalem beyond the Green Line. It put total Jewish settlement at 104,000 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and 127,700 in parts of Jerusalem beyond the Green Line. (Jerusalem Post, 27 August 1991)

195. On 2 September 1991, it was reported that the settlement Shavei Shomron would soon be nearly quadrupled in size, according to a plan reportedly

finalized the previous week by the Defense and Housing Ministries. After years of negotiation, the Defense Ministry agreed to evacuate an IDF base adjoining the community. Between 70 and 80 families presently live at Shavei Shomron, located between Nablus and Tulkarm. (Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1991)

196. On 11 September 1991, MK Dedi Zucker (Citizens Rights Movement) announced, in a report concerning the settlements in the territories for the years 1991 and 1992, that the rate of settlement development in the territories is three times higher than the rate announced by Housing Minister Sharon. The report was sent to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. According to the report's data, during the years 1990 and 1991, 2,100 housing units were built, while not less than 19,000 units were under construction in the present year. On 22 March 1991, the Housing Minister announced that during the years 1991 and 1992, 13,000 housing units would go under construction in the territories. These numbers include all kinds of construction in the West Bank (caravans, mobile homes, "build your own" homes, etc.). According to the report, Israel: expenses for construction are estimated this year at 2.71 billion NIS (over $1 billion). In 1992, if 6,200 additional housing units are built, Israel will spend another billion. The total of Israeli expenses in the territories for the years 1991 and 1992 for residence buildings alone will reach 3.75 billion NIS ($1.5 billion). According to the above programme, construction is expected to be intensified in the central area of Samaria and in the periphery of Jerusalem during November and December 1991. When the Ministry gives construction data about the territories, they do not include settlements in the Jerusalem area, such as Maaleh Adumim or Efrat. That is one of the reasons for the differences between Housing Ministry figures and what is really achieved. By the end of the year, 2,900 housing units and about 300 apartments in caravans will be under construction in that area. According to the report, the Jerusalem area has been given preference by the Housing Ministry over any other place, except Samaria (northern West Bank). In total, there are at the moment 19,000 units at various stages of construction in the territories. (Ha'aretz, 12 September 1991)

197. On 16 September 1991, Housing Minister Sharon said at a meeting of the Knesset Economics Committee that some 15,780 homes have been put up in the territories since April 1990. Ministry officials declined to say how many units would be put up next year, but promised every effort would be made to keep up the level of building in the West Bank, despite recent cuts in the budget. Mr. Sharon said that the number of units being built in the territories was far behind the rate in the rest of the country, and they disproved recent charges made by opposition party MKs that the Ministry was building over 20,000 units in the territories. (Ha'aretz, 17 September 1991; Jerusalem Post, 17 and 20 September 1991)

198. On 17 September 1991, it was reported that approved investments in the territories reached $50 million in the first six months of 1991, according to a report based on Industry and Trade Ministry figures prepared by the Peace

Now movement. This compares with $36 million for the entire year of 1990, according to the Ministry's Investments Centre report. (Jerusalem Post, 17 September 1991)

199. On 19 September 1991, MK Dedi Zucker (Citizens Rights Movement) said that Housing Minister Ariel Sharon had finalized plans with contractors to start building more than 2,000 new homes in the West Bank by the end of 1991. According to Zucker, contracts had been signed to build 1,100 units at Revava, 1,500 at Ariel and 600 at Avnei Khefetz. Hundreds more would go up at other settlements in the territories. Samaria Council head Beni Katzover said that, under long-term plans, 4,000 units are to be built at Revava, a new settlement which today has only 30 mobile homes. Work had already begun on 600 units at Avnei Khefetz, near Tulkarm and more were planned for this year, he said. Ariel's Mayor, Ron Nachman, declined to say how many more homes would be built in the town this year. But he hinted that an increase in building could be expected in the last months of the year. The 1,000 units now being built at Ariel - most of them already sold - were part of the Housing Ministry's 1990 budget. Building under the 1991 budget had not yet started, Nachman said. (Jerusalem Post, 20 September 1991)

200. On 20 September 1991, it was reported that Housing Minister Sharon and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek agreed on the creation of a new neighbourhood of 300 housing units, to be set up in north-east Jerusalem. This neighbourhood, Givat Zeitim, will connect the offices of the Government in Sheikh Jarrah with Mount Scopus. So far, the municipality of Jerusalem had refused building in this area because the land belonged to Arabs. But Kollek said he would finally agree, providing that the Arab residents would receive other land as a substitute and that they would accept the proposal. The purpose of building this new neighbourhood is to establish a succession of Jewish neighbourhoods in the city. Today the Arabs represent 55 per cent of the residents of East Jerusalem versus 45 per cent of Jews (140,000 Arabs, 120,000 Jews). The Government reportedly wants to establish a majority of Jews in East Jerusalem and hopes to achieve that by directing 60,000 emigrants to Jerusalem in the next three years. In addition to the new Givat Zeitim neighbourhood, the trend is to widen existing neighbourhoods, such as Pisgat Zeev, Rekhes Suafat, Har Homa, Armon Hanatsiv, French Hill, Neve Yaacov, Givat Hamivtar, Maalot Daphna, Ramot, Gilo. (Ha'aretz, 20 September 1991)

201. On 24 September 1991, about 250 activists of several left-wing parties and movements (Peace Now, Citizens Rights Movement, Mapam and Shinui) held a demonstration to protest against the new settlement of Neve Oranim, near Karnei Shomron. Five Knesset members took part in the demonstration, which took place near the site of construction of the new settlement. According to a sign-board of the Housing Ministry, 2,000 housing units will be under construction. The activists mentioned three additional settlements under construction: one south of Avnei Khefetz, near Tulkarm; one on the Trans-Samaria road, between Elkanah and Etz Ephraim; and Manoah, south-east of

Hebron. In addition to that, they said that in Tsofim, in the settlement which is few kilometres south-east of Tsur Yigal, permanent buildings were finished. They also communicated information concerning works encompassing thousands of mobile homes in more than 100 locations. Peace Now activists argue that the spending for the settlements in all the areas will reach this year about 3 billion NIS (over $1 billion). (Ha'aretz, 25 September 1991)

202. On 4 October 1991, a high civil administration source reported that two new settlements would be established in the Gaza Strip and in the southern West Bank. The Ministries of Defence and Housing would cooperate in the construction. According to the source, 20 houses were put up overnight in Pe'at Sade, near Neve Dekalim junction in Gaza and the houses were built without the appropriate permits and general guideline required by law. The Jerusalem weekly "Kol al-Ir" reported that the Housing Ministry together with settlers from Ateret Cohanim settlement were planning a secret programme for the creation of 26 new settlements in East Jerusalem. According to that programme, 4,000 new housing units would be built on land mostly confiscated in 1967. The officials of the Jerusalem municipality said that the programme published in "Kol al-Ir" was unknown to them. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 October 1991)

203. On 6 October 1991, it was reported that 52 mobile houses were put up in the night of 3 October 1991 in the north-east of Hebron. A spokesman for the Peace Now movement claimed that it was a new settlement, while Gush Emunim argued that it was an addition to an existing religious settlement, Metzad, established in 1984. The Director-General of the Housing Ministry, Arie Bar, said he was not informed about the construction of the new settlement. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 October 1991)

204. On 9 October 1991, four Knesset members (MKs) and four squatters spent the night in a house in the City of David (Silwan), amid police fears of Arab violence following an attempt to set up a Jewish neighbourhood in the area. The police had been informed of the operation in advance and posted policemen at the entrance to the area, but some squatters eluded the police and succeeded in entering the five complexes of apartments which were purchased over the last seven years by El Ad, an organization dedicated to the return of Jews to the Silwan area. According to a Jerusalem police spokeswoman, Anat Granit, the houses that the squatters claimed to own were empty, except for one Arab resident, who left when they arrived. A compromise was reached when the squatters, the MKs and the police agreed that the MKs and some settlers could stay in one home until the Attorney-General decided on the legality of the issue. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 October 1991; Jerusalem Post, 11 October 1991)

205. On 11 October 1991, it was reported that some 4,300 new immigrants, representing 1.1 per cent of the total number of arrivals, had settled in the territories since January 1990, according to the Finance Ministry's latest immigration figures. The figures also showed that since April 1990, the Government had begun construction on a total of 4,500 housing units in the

territories, considerably less than the 15,780 claimed by Housing Minister Ariel Sharon. The housing units in the territories represented some 5 per cent of the Government's total building programme. (Jerusalem Post, 11 October 1991)

206. On 18 October 1991, it was reported that a few days earlier, the Housing Ministry had placed the first of some 300 prefabricated homes on a site just over pre-1967 borders in southern Jerusalem. According to deputy Mayor Abraham Kehila, the National Planning Board had approved building at Givat Hanatos, between the Gilo neighbourhood and the Hebron road, over a year earlier. It was one of dozens of sites across the country approved as part of a master plan that had been implemented in 1990. (Jerusalem Post, 18 October 1991)

207. On 22 October 1991, it was reported that Hashem Mahameed (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) charged that the IDF lately expropriated 100,000 dunums of land between Ramallah and the Jordan Valley owned by five Arab villages. (Jerusalem Post, 22 October 1991)

208. On 23 October 1991, dozens of Ateret Cohanim yeshiva students, several right-wing city councilmen and the Deputy Minister for Jerusalem Affairs, Avraham Verdiger, gathered at the home from which one Arab family had earlier been evicted, in order to celebrate the effort to move Jewish families into the Moslem Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City. Two Jewish families would shortly move into the building, which had housed students of the Ateret Cohanim yeshiva following a late night operation early this month. According to Ateret Cohanim director, Yoni Baumol, around 40 Jewish families were presently living in the Moslem Quarter, but over 250 buildings there were in Jewish or government hands. According to Rabbi Shlomo Aviner, head of the yeshiva, Ateret Cohanim's efforts to move Jews into the quarter were coordinated with the Government and the police. (Jerusalem Post, 17 and 24 October 1991)

209. On 24 October 1991, the High Court of Justice issued an injunction temporarily forbidding the police from evicting Jewish settlers from the house they were occupying in Silwan until a decision was reached on the disputed homes there. The Court also gave the Government 20 days to present its argument why the El Ad housing association was being prevented from occupying the four other buildings the group failed to move into on 9 October 1991. Association head David Ba'ari said the group had acquired rights over a number of other buildings in the village, but he refused to disclose how many, saying only that they were not empty. (Jerusalem Post, 25 October 1991)

210. On 11 November 1991, several left-wing parties and movements (Mapam, the Citizens Rights Movement and Shinui) claimed in a joint statement that the new industrial zone being built in Ariel settlement, in the West Bank, was part of the construction of a new settlement called Ginot Ariel. The Housing Ministry had lately begun erecting prefabricated homes in industrial zones in Jewish towns and villages in the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 12 November 1991)

211. On 12 November 1991, the Peace Now movement alleged that a new settlement was being established, west of the Talmon B' settlement in the Ramallah area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1991)

212. On 18 November 1991, it was reported that El Ad, the housing association which in early October tried to occupy five buildings in the eastern Jerusalem village of Silwan, said it had purchased an undisclosed number of properties from Arab families there, taking advantage of the month's reprieve given to them by the High Court. In October, El Ad had publicly announced it held already over 50 per cent of the property in Silwan. However, according to the association's leader David Ba'ari, that percentage had increased with the recent acquisitions. (Jerusalem Post, 18 November 1991)

F. Information concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan

213. In a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic circulated on 17 September 1991 to the General Assembly (document A/46/475), reference was made to the fact that the Israeli occupation authorities have for a long time been holding in detention 27 residents of the occupied Syrian Golan who have rejected the Israeli occupation and refuse to carry Israeli identification cards. The names of these detainees are reproduced below:

1. Ayman Hayil Nu'man Abu Jabal al-Sha'ir
2. Abd al-Latif Yusuf Shibli
3. Asim Mahmud As'ad al-Wali
4. Ayman Sa'id Hamd Abu Awwad
5. Bashir Sulayman Ahmad al-Maqat
6. Ismat Mahmud al-Maqat
7. Isam Jamil Hamd Abu Zayd
8. Fahd Mahna Sulayman al-Halabi
9. Hayil Husayn Hamd Abu Zayd
10. Kinj Isma'il Abu Salih
11. Qasim Mahmud Qasim Abu Salih
12. Qasim Nayif Sa'id Abu Zayd
13. Malik Muhammad Yusuf Abu Salih
14. Midhat Salih Mahmud al-Salih
15. Muti' Wahb Husayn Abu Salih
16. Nabih Ali Sulayman al-Halabi
17. Nasir Abd Allah Najm Abu Shahin
18. Salim Sulayman Abu Jabal
19. Sidqi Ahmad al-Maqat
20. Sitan Nimr Nimr al-Wali
21. Tali' Hasan Mahmud Amashah
22. Ziyad Muhammad Jab Allah al-Bithish
23. Ziyad Husayn Arif Abu Jabal
24. Mahmud Faris bin Hasan al-Safadi
25. Faris Hayil Faris al-Sha'ir
26. Bassam Sulayman Husayn Fadil
27. Sulayman Khaza'i Muhammad Abu Awwad

214. On 19 September 1991, police arrested four residents of Bukata village suspected of unrest and agitation against the State and support to Syria. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 September 1991)

215. On 6 October 1991, it was reported that a group of 22 Soviet immigrant families were to move into a former Kibbutz (Kela) in the northern region of the Golan Heights within two weeks, as a prelude to establishing a new settlement (Bruchim) in the same area. Bruchim should be established within the next three years and was included in the development programme which members of the Golan Heights settlers' Committee submitted to Shamir in Jerusalem on 4 October 1991. The proposals called for a $200 million investment over the next five years to develop infrastructure as a prelude to creating 10,000 new jobs and increasing the Jewish population from around 11,000 to over 40,000 people. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 October 1991)

216. On 4 November 1991, the new settlement of Bruchim was inaugurated in the northern region of the Golan Heights. Ministers Ariel Sharon (Housing Ministry), Yuval Ne'eman (Energy Ministry) and Rafael Eitan (Agriculture Ministry) were among the scores of participants at the ceremony. The settlers - about 40 people altogether - were mostly immigrants who had arrived in the past 12 months from the Soviet Union. The families would live in houses in what was formerly Kibbutz Kela and would remain in their temporary accommodations until Bruchim was established within the next three years. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 November 1991)

217. On 12 November 1991, it was reported that the Knesset voted, by 26 to 12, three motions for the agenda calling for continuation of Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights and the expansion of settlement there. In a related development, it was reported that Labour Party activists on the Golan Heights were pressing the party to support long-term plans to develop the region and increase its Jewish population. The Golan settlers' Committee already submitted the plans in October 1991 to Prime Minister Shamir, who expressed his support. (Jerusalem Post, 12 November 1991)